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If You Want To Change The Government,

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SARDAR DEPRECATES WAYS OF VIOLENCE

Friendly Warning To Bengal

CALCUTTA, January 15 (PTI).

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL, Deputy Prime Minister, addressing a gathering of about half a million people this afternoon at the Brigade Parade Ground, said that if the people desired to replace the present Government they could do so by the ballot box or by a revolution. But throwing of bombs on policemen was not a revolution, it was a sort of madness. It was the work of lunatics and not the way to achieve their objects.

He said that they were now living in a different age. Days of foreign domination were gone. They had had their revolution in driving away the foreign rulers. Now was the time for them—employers and the employed, labourers and students, men and women—to combine together and work in love and peace for the progress of their country.

Sardar Patel said that some people were clamouring for nationalisation of industries. But they had neither money nor men enough, either at the Centre or in the Provinces, to nationalise and run the industries. But to curb malpractices such as profiteering or blackmarketing, they had put controls.

In his sixty-minute speech, the Deputy Prime Minister deprecated provincialism and repeated his appeals for greater unity among all sections of the people of Calcutta to stop lawlessness and step up production to increase wealth.

Sardar Patel urged the people to work unitedly, oppose provincialism and stop disorder which had besmeared the fair name of Calcutta and West Bengal recently.

He said he fully appreciated Bengal's difficulties and he had the greatest respect for the people of Bengal, who had courageously faced many ordeals in the past. He had no doubt that Bengal would also be able to surmount her present difficulties.

The Deputy Prime Minister added that Bengal's youth had suffered much in India's fight for independence and India can never forget it During the Muslim League regime, Bengal also suffered. Who can forget the socalled direct action day, Noakhali and other happenings? he asked.

REFUGEES

Referring to the problems of refugees, Sardar Patel said that the "wound" that had been inflicted on India due to partition would take some time to heal. Refugees had shown patience in the past and he would request them to forbear for some time more. He said that he knew about the fact that some more refugees were being "forced" to come away from Eastern Pakistan. Although there was hardly any room for them in India, they had to be accommodated somehow. The prerequisite of any ameliorative measure in any field was peace and the active co-operation of the people, he said.

As regards Calcutta, he said that a handful of "misguided" youths were creating disturbances in the city. This had "pained" him, more so because public opinion was "not strong enough" to meet the challenge of these misguided youth.

He said that if trouble continued in Calcutta, the result would be that business and trade would shift to peaceful areas and this would naturally cause great loss to Calcutta and Bengal.

Referring to the cry of civil liberty being in "danger", the Sardar said that those who were adopting "terroristic methods" were really taking away the civil liberty of the people.

He paid tributes to the local police force and said that nowhere else in the world had it been found that the police did not open fire when they were attacked with bombs.

COOPERATION

Sardar Patel said that the problem of Bengal would be solved. But they wanted help and co-operation. There should be no trouble and the people must co-operate with the Government in solving the greater problems of India.

Even when there was a revolution in Russia, the people had to undergo considerable sufferings. America drew up her constitution in seven years, but in India we did it in three years. In spite of partition, Hindusthan was "more unified today than ever before."

(Continued on Page 5 Col. 5)

Bombs Found!

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15 (PTI). THE Calcutta Police assisted by reinforcements from neighbouring districts combed the entire maidan area shortly before the commencement of the were meeting addresed by Sardar Patel, and recovered four "high-calibre" bombs. Three unearthed from a drain near Curzon Park about 800 yards from the venue of the meeting and the fourth from the southern end of the maidan.

Police believed that these were laid there by "interested persons for use according to their plan during the meeting".

The women force of the Calcutta Police were also drafted to assist their comrades in uniform and plain clothes.

Provincialism Is Bad

THE Sardar said:—Provincialism is bad. It narrows one's vision and prevents one from thinking in terms of the larger whole. We lose our sense of perspective as citizens of a great India. We forget our duties as sons of the Motherland. Today, people ask for separation of their Province. Bengalees want more room for expansion. It is my earnest desire to help Bengal in its hour of need, to the maximum of my capacity.

NEW 2 1/2 p.c. LOAN

15 Crores On Short-Term

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15 (PTI).

THE Government of India have decided to create a further issue of two and a half percent loan for Rs. 15 crores.

Announcing this a Finance Ministry communique says:—As it appears that there is a steady demand on the part of institutional investors and the market generally for short-term investment, the Government of India have decided to create a further issue of 2-1/2 percent loan 1955, for Rs. 15 crores.

The securities will be available for sale on Government account by the Reserve Bank of India through the usual procedure for the sale of special issues at prices to be ascertained from the Bank.

Congressman Quits In Disgust

PEOPLE LET DOWN

CALICUT, Jan. 15 (PTI): In a statement setting out reasons for his resigning the presidentship of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee Mr. K. Kelappan refers to "widespread blackmarketing, nepotism, bribery and the police administration in the country at the present day".

Mr. Kelappan resigned his presidentship on January 9.

"Old comradery in the Provincial Congress", Mr. Kelappan says, "is absent now: The President is persona-non-grata with the majority of the members of the Working Committee and the office of President has become impossible".

Mr. Kelappan adds: "Congressmen in office have belied the hope of the public that with the advent of freedom and the Congress in office, the people at large could expect some measure of sacrifice and truth in those who had upheld these as their ideals".

He refers to complaints made about Ministers and Legislators in many Provinces regarding bribery, nepotism and efforts to obtain permits for controlled commodities, and says: "The charges and counter-charges by Ministers in Madras may be excused by a generous public if only they could get a fair measure of justice and sympathy".

THE POLICE

Proceeding, Mr. Kelappan says: "It is doubtful if police administration has ever reached a lower level than now." He refers to "a number of murders" committed in Malabar last year the culprits in many of which according to him, have not yet been brought to book. Open blackmarketing is the order of the day. People openly speak of close relationship between blackmarketers and high officials.

Things have now come to such a pass that being a Congressman is sufficient passport to any office, adds Mr. Kelappan.

Indian Roads Congress: The President, Mr. Brijmohan Lal, is seen making his opening address. Also seen are Premier Kher, Sheriff Rahimtoola and Vice-President C. J. Fielden.

RURAL ROADS MUST BE DEVELOPED

Link Them With Major Highways, Says Kher

BOMBAY, Sunday.

INAUGURATING the fourteenth session of the Indian Roads Congress at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall this morning, Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay pleaded for special attention to the development of rural roads and their linking with major highways so that the villagers would have easy access to towns and cities at all times.

The Premier added that although 90 per cent of the country's population lived in villages, the rural population had often no means of communication with the people of towns and cities, and during the monsoon many of them were entirely cut off from the surrounding areas. In times of epidemics, it became extremely difficult to provide the villages with the necessities of life and with medical relief.

"In the chain of civilisation," Mr. Kher said, "communications provide an essential link for production, distribution and exchange, and they make possible the provision of educational facilities, health services trade and commerce. There was, therefore, great necessity for the development of roads, railways, waterways and airways, amongst these priority being given to roads."

The Prime Minister stated that a point of vital importance in road construction was the urgent need for evolving cheaper and economical methods of road building, keeping in view the availability of local materials and local conditions of traffic. Another point which the Premier emphasised was the growth of road side trees, so that pedestrians would be provided with shady avenues.

BOMBAY PLANS

The Bombay Government had already planned for the construction of 270 road works covering 45 major bridges and 1803 miles of roads. Several important works had also been started under the Provincial Road Fund and the Central Road Fund, the Minister added.

Mr. Brijmohan Lal, the President of the Congress, in the course of his speech laid emphasis on the need for reserving a larger share of taxes for roads. He suggested the levying of a road cess on land revenue, realising betterment values from roadside lands, and the investment of some of the profits made by state-owned transport into roads.

The President also referred to the necessity of road research, and the appointment of Highway Chief Engineers as Secretaries to Government in all provinces.

The Hon. Mr. K. Santhanam, in his message to the Congress, appealed to the Congress to consider the advisability of stopping for a year or two the expansion of metal roads and concentrating on the building of rural communications and making a deal with village population so that the latter would provide labour free of charge, thus facilitating the work of road construction.

ILO's REGIONAL CONFERENCE

Opening In Ceylon Today

NUWARA-ELIYAC (Ceylon), Jan. 15 (PTI).—This quiet little hill station in the heart of Ceylon stirred with unprecedented activity today as 250 delegates gathered for the first full-scale Asian Regional Conference of the International Labour Organisation opening tomorrow. Besides the delegates, representing Governments, employers, and workers from many parts of Asia, scores of observers and experts of allied international organisations are also attending.

Ceylon's Minister for Labour is expected to be elected President of the Conference, which will be formally opened by Mr. Leon Eli Troclet, newly elected Chairman of the I.L.O. Governing Body.

Radhakrishnan Meets Stalin For Half Hour

MOSCOW, Jan. 15 (PTI):

DR. SARVAPALLI RADHAKRISHNAN, Indian Ambassador in Moscow, told PTI today that he had "a conversation of a general nature" with Marshal Stalin "in a pleasant atmosphere" at his half-hour interview last night with the Soviet Premier.

Dr. Radhakrishnan, the first Indian statesman to be received by Marshal Stalin, said that the Russian leader had "showed great interest in the problems of India."

He described his visit as a courtesy call to pay his compliments to Marshal Stalin and to convey to him the good wishes of the Prime Minister, Government and people of India.

The Ambassador was today busy in the Indian Embassy preparing a report in code of his interview for Pandit Nehru.

Dr. Radhakrishnan said M. Stalin, who was wearing his Marshal's uniform, appeared in good health.

Also present at the interview were M. Andrei Vyshinsky, Soviet Foreign Minister, M. Vladimir Pavlov, head of the second European department of the Soviet Foreign Office, who interpreted, and Indian Embassy Counsellor Rajeshwar Dayal.

M. Pavlov was M. Stalin's interpreter at most of the "Big Three" wartime talks.

Dr. Radhakrishnan, who arrived here in September, explained he had once expressed to M. Vyshinsky his hope of having an opportunity of paying his compliments to M. Stalin, who was at that time absent from Moscow.

The Soviet Foreign Office yesterday confirmed his appointment which took place at 9 p.m. local time in the Kremlin.

The Ambassador and Counsellor Dayal both wore Indian dress. They drove to and from the Kremlin in an Embassy car through the snow-covered street of Moscow, glistening under the city's lights through the cold winter night.

The Ambassador said he enjoyed the Russian winter and never failed to take a daily walk outdoors.

He continued this practice even during the recent cold wave from the Arctic, when the temperature fell to 35 degrees Centigrade below zero.

Dr. Radhakrishnan was the third Foreign Ambassador to see M. Stalin in the last six months. His call at the Kremlin followed courtesy calls by Sir David Kelly (Britain) and Ambassador Alan Kirk (United States).

NO COAL, NO TRAINS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15. (UPI): Four passenger trains from Eastern Pakistan to Calcutta did not arrive today. Other trains came very late. The E. I. Railway authorities were informed by the Eastern Bengal Railway authories of the suspension of those trains.

The reasons for the suspension of these trains are not definitely known here, but it is presumed that shortage of coal in Pakistan is responsible for this action.

The E. I. Railway authorities have reciprocated the action by subsidising the Up trains in these four routes.

BOMBAY, Sunday: The Governor of Bombay and Rani Maharaj Singh accompanied by Kunwar and Kunwarani Kamleshwar Dayal and attended by Mr. L. M. Nadkarni, Private Secretary, and Captain K. Srinivasan, A.D.C., left Bombay by plane for Mysore today.

SCHEME FOR FULL EMPLOYMENT

Closer Co-operation To Steady World Trade

LAKE SUCCESS, Jan. 15 (PTI-Reuter).

EXPERTS of four nations reporting to the United Nations today on ways of achieving full employment, urged closer international co-operation to stabilise world trade and a "far more conscious direction of policy" than has yet been attempted in developing non-industrial areas.

The unanimous report, by American, British, French and Australian economists, emphasised the greater obligations on the United States and other highly industrialised nations for attaining lasting world prosperity.

In the section of investments in under-developed countries, the experts urged that the World Bank be permitted to borrow from Governments and lend to others for general development purposes, instead of being limited to specific projects or special circumstances.

The report urged action, internationally and domestically, to achieve and maintain full employment and other stable economic conditions.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Their recommendations for international action were: (One): An international Conference to be convened by the Economic and Social Council "to establish, at a reasonably early date, a new structural equilibrium in world trading relationship."

(Two): Creation of a stable flow of international investment to underdeveloped areas to be channelled largely through the World Bank.

The report urged industrially advanced nations "under a far more conscious direction of policy than has yet been attempted" to fix annual targets for five-year investment programmes including private as well as public loans.

(3) Adoption of a scheme, to be operated through the International Monetary Fund, to prevent a world spread of deflationary pressures and a consequent decline in world trade.

The experts urged special measures, including stockpiling to maintain imports. They recommended that each Government should replenish from its monetary reserves those of other nations depleted by a fall in its import demands. The suggested internal measures included fixing a full employment target, adopting fiscal, investment, production, wage and price policies to attain it, and alternatively, compensatory measures if these policies fail.

6 DEAD, 7 HURT IN VILLAGE CLASH

Police Restore Order

(From Our Correspondent).

AURANGABAD (Dn.), Jan. 15: More than six persons were killed and seven injured in a communal clash which occurred at Ambai village in Bhokerdan taluka, district Aurangabad. On receiving the information police from Aurangabad and Jalna stations rushed to the village.

The situation is reported to be under control now. Further details are awaited.

Police are busy confiscating arms from the Razakars.

CALL OFF THE STRIKE, VELLODI PLEADS

It Helps Nobody

HYDERABAD, Jan. 15 (PTI).—Broadcasting from the Hyderabad Radio tonight on the general strike of workers belonging to the Socialist-dominated Hyderabad Mazdoor Sangh, Mr. M. K. Vellodi, Chief Minister, assured that the "legitimate and reasonable demands of labour will be accepted by Government after careful examination. Demands that are illegal will not be recognised."

Mr. Vellodi said that he was convinced that "there are matters of this kind that cannot be settled without upsetting the life of the community at large."

"But the continuance of the strike", he added, "entails unnecessary hardship not only on the general public, but also on the workers and their families. It also entails the withdrawal of police forces from areas where lawlessness prevails in order to strengthen the police forces in the city and other areas affected by the strike. The resultant increase in lawlessness in those areas, from which the police have been withdrawn in any number, is another very grave matter for which the strikers are indirectly responsible."

LARGE-SCALE AMNESTY ON REPUBLIC DAY

Pandit Nehru's Disclosure

NAGPUR, Jan. 15 (PTI)

PANDIT Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister, disclosed here today that there will be a "large-scale amnesty" for political prisoners in connection with Republic Day celebration on January 26.

In a five-minute talk with half a dozen newsmen at the Nagpur airport this afternoon, Pandit Nehru, who was on his way back to New Delhi from Colombo, answered a few questions put to him on the Colombo Commonwealth Conference.

Asked what financial assistance had been decided upon for Burma, Pandit Nehru said: "It is a kind of credit given". The total amount of assistance, he said, would "depend on various countries". India's share in this, he added, "has to be determined after reference to the various committees in our own place, and sanction is necessary"

Pandit Nehru was then asked whether the conference discussed "French backing to Bao Dai". Pandit Nehru replied: "I do not think the question of 'French backing' was discussed. The general situation in Indo-China was discussed there. We are generally opposed to any foreign armies functioning in Asia. That is a general proposition".

Pandit Nehru said: "Our policy in Indo-China is to watch events and not to make any commitment"

He denied that the Conference visualised any joint defence for South-East Asian countries against Communist aggression. "We did not even discuss it" he added.

DEVELOPMENT

Asked whether the situation in Tibet was discussed even informally, Pandit Nehru said: "It was mentioned casually but there was no discussion about it".

Asked to clarify what was meant by 'progressive policies" referred to in the final communique issued at the end of the Commonwealth Ministers' Conference Pandit Nehru replied that it meant "economic policies of Development".

"The point is", Pandit Nehru said, "one of the major things in the situation is the industrial backwardness of South-East Asia and it was considered necessary to help in the development of South-East Asia economically and industrially".

This did not mean, however, that they had in mind any "Marshall Plan for Asia", Pandit Nehru said in reply to another question.

Pandit Nehru was also asked whether a conservative victory in the

(Continued on Page 5 Col. 4)

Goods Train Crash Kills Six

LUCKNOW, Jan. 15 (UPI): Six persons were killed and two other injured at Hardoi (E.I.R) station when a run-through goods train wrongly when on dead-end line this morning and crashed into workers quarters along the railway siding demolishing them and killing the inmates of four wagons. The civil surgeon and the police arrived on the scene of accident.

Reporting the incident, the Public Relations Officer, Calcutta Railways, stated, "At about 8 a.m. this morning while the 216 Down goods train was being received at Hardoi the engine got derailed, rode on the sand hump and entered into a railway quarter. Thirteen wagons capsized and two wagons derailed.

"According to the first information received at the railway headquarters at Calcutta, two soldiers escorting a motor vehicle on the goods train two railway employees and the wife and a daughter of one of them were killed. The wife of the other railway employee and another soldier were injured—the former seriously.

"The cause of the accident is under investigation".

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A Highly educated, beautiful and cultured bride from a decent family for a Jain Bachelor of 27, very highly qualified Electrical Technologist from Benares and Doctor of Electrical Engineering from Harvard University (U.S.A.) Present job Rs. 1000/- Very high prospects. Very high family. Caste and Province no bar. Full details please Box No. 1507 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted — A beautiful, fair coloured match, widow no objection, for a very healthy, handsome recent widower with no encumberances, Bisa Agarwal, 45 years old, Professor in an U. P. University drawing Rs. 700/ p.m. No Caste restrictions. Apply Box No. 6860 "Bombay Chronicle".

SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted M.B.B.S. having experience of Surgical work as Resident Medical Officer or L.C.P. & S. as Assistant Resident Medical Officer for the Lady Willingdon Ashaktashram, Sheth N. M. Sonawalla Hospital, Surat. Apply with testimonials stating age, qualifications, experience and terms to the President, Lady Willingdon Ashaktashram, Rampura, Surat, before 31-1-1950. Lady Doctors with Obstretical experience may apply. (6887)

Wanted canvassers to secure orders for Machineries, Tea gardens' implements & Handloom products on commission basis or on monthly remuneration plus commission on guaranteed outturn per month. Apply to the Secretary — Tagore Raj Land Settlement Bureau, 9, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta. (6888)

MEDICAL ADLET

Hysteria & Epilepsy (Fit) at the time of fit the medicine should be entered in both the holes of the nose and after sneezing a dead black worm will come out and the patient will be cured for ever. Shree Mahatma Tiyagi Baba, Ansuiya Ashram, Chitrakot (Banda), U.P. (1511)

'Amulet to cure Asthma, Hysteria, Insanity and Leprosy, in 40 days guarantee charges- Rs. 10/-. Write complete history. Starlight, Suite; 11, 2 Prinseplane, Calcutta (13)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents in all important Cities and Towns, in Indian Dominion for our drawing, surveying mathematical instruments on liberal terms. Apply National Emporium, Roorkee. (1510)

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted Lancashire Boilers new or secondhand (good condition) 30' x 8' or 20' x 6', or any other size. Contact Jaipur Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., Jaipur. (6876)

MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Survey, Drawing and Mathematical Instruments of all descriptions. Kelly & Co., 27|1B, Simla Road, Calcutta—6 1497

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Shop at Decora for Italian and American tapestry fabrics, plain and printed evergiaze American Chints. Czech cut and painted glassware etc., etc., 97A. Queen's Road Bombay 1. (6778)

PUBLIC NOTICES

G.I.P. RLY. TENDERS

THE DISTRICT CONTROLLER 'Grainshops' G.I.P. Railway, Bombay V.T., will receive tenders on the prescribed form up to 3 p.m. on 24-1-1950 for the purchase of the following commodities from the Railway Godown. Stocks may be inspected by the intending tenderers at the Railway Godown at Shed No. 3 Wadi Bunder and in the Grainshop at Parel on any working day between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above office.

Available at	Commodities
WADI BUNDER:	Pure Ghee, Groundnut Oil (condemned) and K. D. Shorts.
PAREL GRAINSHOP:	White Shirts, Blue Jackets, Blue Shorts, and Khaki Bush Shirts.

(6866)

G. I. P. RLY. TENDERS

THE DISTRICT CONTROLLER, Grainshops, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay V. T., notifies that the last date for receipt of tenders for supply of fresh milk to the Railway Canteens at Kalyan, Lonavla, Poona, Dhond, Sholapur, Shahabad, Igatpuri and Manmad has been extended upto 2 p. m. on 23-1-1950 instead of 17-1-1950 as originally fixed. (6878)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

POONA CITY MUNICIPAL TRANSPORT.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following posts in the Poona Municipal Transport, Poona.

S.No.	Designation of the Post.	No. of posts.	Pay scale.	Qualification and experience.
1	Traffic Superintendent	1	220-15-400	Preferably a graduate in Arts or Science. Atleast two years experience in any big Transport organisation.
2	Labour Officer	1	175-15-325	Law-graduate with 3 years experience of labour management in a Mill or Factory.
3	Statistician	1	175-15-325	Graduate in Economics or Mathematics with diploma in statistics. 3 Years experience in a statistical organisation with knowledge and experience in Transport Economics and Transport Statistics.
4	Store-keeper	1	100-8-140-10-170	Matriculate or higher. Experience in stores accountancy preferably in an automobile firm or work-shop of at least 3 years.
5	Head-clerk	1	100-10-200	Graduate with office experience of at least 3 years in Government Service or Commercial firm. Should be proficient in drafting letters.
6	Assistant Accountant	1	100-10-200	Matriculate with at least 5 years experience of accounts, a B.Com. preferred.
7	Chief Time-keeper	1	124-8-140-EB-10-170	Matriculate with experience in time-keeping department of Mills, Factories or Transport concerns.
8	Traffic Inspector	1	124-8-140-EB-10-170	Matriculate with experience in a passenger Transport concern of at least 3 years in a responsible post with capacity to handle any traffic problem.
9	Fuel Inspector	1	124-8-140-EB-10-170	Matriculate with two years experience in an oil Company on the executive side, such as depot management etc.
10	Asstt: Traffic Inspectors	3	76-3-85-EB-4-125-5-130.	Matriculate with experience in a passenger Transport concern of 2 years, on such duty which involves out-door checking work.
11	Senior grade clerks	2	100-8-140	Matriculate or higher with 3 years experience in Government Service or Commercial Firm.
12	Typists (English)	2	46-3-85-EB-4-125-5--130	Matriculate with at least 2 years experience in Government Service or Commercial firms, with a speed of 50 words.
13	Typist (Marathi)	1	-do-	-do-
14	Junior-grade clerks	7	-do-	Matriculate with 2 years experience in Government service or Commercial firm.
15	Peons	5	30-½-40	
			WORK-SHOP	
1	Works Superintendent	1	300-15-450	Degree or diploma in Mechanical or Automobile Engineering preferred; minimum 5 years general experience in Automobile work-shop. Candidates with experience of diesel engines preferred.
2	Foreman	1	150-5-200	Good basic education with at least 7 years experience in maintenance and overhauling of motor-vehicles. Should be able to control staff of work-shop.
3	Assistant Carpenter	1	45-2-75	Atleast 3 years experience in a body-building work-shop.
4	Assistant Painter	1	45-2-75	Atleast 3 years experience of colour mixing and lettering.

Applications with copies of testimonials and particulars giving age, past experience, present occupation, salary drawn should be forwarded on the following address by registered post with acknowledgement due so as to reach the undersigned on or before 23rd January 1950. Envelopes should be endorsed as "Application for the post of .....". Candidates in Government service should apply through the Head of their department. Applicants who do not receive any call for interview before 31st of January should take it for granted that their applications are filed. Selected candidates who are called for interview will have to come at their own expense and canvassing in any form will be considered a disqualification.

S. G. BARVE,
Municipal Commissioner.
Poona City Municipality, Vishrambag Wada,
Poona 2.

Mpl Advt. 166

G.I.P. RAILWAY
AUCTION SALE NOTICE

EMPTY GUNNY BAGS, Tea and Soap wooden cases, empty ghee tins etc., and condemned grainshop commodities, will be auctioned at 2 p.m. on 20-1-1950 at Thana Grainshop premises. Stocks may be inspected at site in any working day i.e. other than Thursdays and Grainshop holidays. Conditions governing the auction will be available at the office of the District Controller 'Grainshops' or Asstt. Controller 'Grainshops' G.I.P. Railway, Bombay V.T. free of charge. (6890)

G.I.P. RAILWAY
AUCTION SALE NOTICE

EMPTY GUNNY BAGS, tea and soap wooden cases, empty ghee tins etc., and condemned grainshop commodities will be auctioned at 2 p.m. on 24-1-1950 at Wadi Bandar Godown shed No. 3. Stocks may be inspected at site on any working day i.e. other than Sundays and Public holidays. Conditions governing the auction will be available at the office of the District Controller 'Grainshops' or Asstt. Controller 'Grainshops' G.I. P. Railway, Bombay V.T. free of charge. (6891)

THE SASSOON & ALLIANCE SILK MILL CO., LTD.
NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the last date for submission of Fractional Certificates for conversion into fully paid up shares in terms of the Company's Allotment Letter dated 19th January 1949, issued to the Shareholders has been further extended from 31st December 1949 to 31st March, 1950. The holders of these Fractional Certificates are requested to note particularly that no further extension will be allowed.

By Order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
A. PETHER,
Director.
Managing Agents
Maneckji Wadia Bldg.,
127, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 13th January, 1950

(6886)

G.I.P. RAILWAY
AUCTION SALE NOTICE

EMPTY GUNNY BAGS, Tea and Soap wooden cases, empty ghee tins etc., and condemned grainshop commodities, will be auctioned at 11 a.m. on 21-1-1950 at Kalyan Grainshop premises. Stocks may be inspected at site in any working day i.e. other than Thursdays and Grainshop holidays. Conditions governing the auction will be available at the office of the District Controller 'Grainshops' or Asst. Controller 'Grainshops' G.I.P. Railway, Bombay V.T. free of charge. (6889)

NOTICE.

WANTED TYPIST CLERKS in temporary posts in Bombay in the scale of Rs. 75-5-140-E.B.-6-200 plus dearness allowance. Apply to the Prohibition and Excise Commissioner, Old Custom House, Fort, Bombay No. 1, before, 20th January, 1950.

A. U. SHAIKH,
Deputy Commissioner
of Prohibition and Excise.

(6852)

G. I. P. RLY. TENDERS

THE DISTRICT CONTROLLER, Grainshops, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay V. T., notifies that the last date for receipt of tenders for supply of fresh milk to the railway canteens at Bhusaval has been extended upto 2 p. m. on 23-1-1950 instead of 17-1-1950 as originally fixed. (6877)

NOTICE.

QUOTATIONS are invited from firms of repute for the supply of:—
18 Nos. 15 H. P., 1440 RPM 400/440 volts, 3 phase, 50 Cycles, Squirrel Cage with bare shaft extension and with Drip proof features having a temperature rise of 700 Centigrades and provided with special moisture proof insulation and standard terminal box.
18 Nos. starters type A.S.D. 21, Star/Delta to suit the above motors.

(Sd.) B. R. LAMBA.
Superintending Engineer,
Nangal Circle, Rupar.

(6857)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ISHWARLAL HARIPRASAD JOSHI and KAMLABAI, wife of Ishwarlal Hariprasad Joshi of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants have agreed to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim or demand whatsoever against or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Alli Chambers, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay within fourteen days from the date hereof: otherwise the purchase shall be completed without any reference to any such claim or demand and any such claim or demand shall be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground being Municipal Plot No. B-6(B) with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon lying and being at Ranade Road Extension Mahim in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 644.44 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of land Revenue under New Survey No. 1573 and 1574 (parts) and Cadastral Survey No. 1916 of Mahim Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 17(C), Ward No. 4644(1), Street No. 87 and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by Municipal Plot No. B-6(C) bearing C. S. No. 1917 of Mahim Division, on or towards the West by Municipal Plot No. B-6(A), bearing C. S. No. 1915 of Mahim Division on or towards the North by Ranade Road Extension and on or towards the South by the property bearing C. S. No. 537 of Mahim Division.

Dated this 14th day of January, 1950.

POPATLAL & JIVABHAI
Purchaser's Attorneys.

(6884)

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
Petition No. 416 of 1949

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913.
and
In the matter of the SHROFFS' BANK OF INDIA, LTD. and reduced.

The Shroffs Bank of India Ltd. and reduced ... ... Petitioners

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for confirming a resolution reducing the capital of the above company from Rupees fifty lacs to Rupees ten lacs was on the 15th day of December, 1949 presented to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bhagwati (In Chambers) and is now pending, and that the list of creditors of the Company is to be made as of the 17th day of February, 1950.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM AND MADAN
Attorneys to the Company

(6885)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS GIVEN on behalf of my clients Messrs. Y. A. HAZARE & BROTHERS owners of Silver Factory at 1st Pangrapole Lane that Vadilal Chunilal Shah, who was in their service left their service on and from 1st December 1949 and is no longer in their service. He has no authority to enter into any dealings for and on behalf of my clients and persons who deal with him on behalf of my clients will do so at their own risk.

Bombay 14th January 1950.

CHHOTALAL J. GHIA
Advocate for Y. A.
Hasare and Brothers

Picket Road,
Kalbadevi.

(6883)

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF 2 WINCHES with wooden case abt. 10 tons on 28-1-50 at 10-30 a.m. at H.M.I.S. Hamala, Beach Malad (Marve) by order of Regional Disposal Commissioner. Terms 25 p.c. Cash Deposit. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF CARGOES LYING UNCLEARED IN THE B. P. T. DOCKS

In accordance with the Section 64A of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time to time amended MENESSE & CO. will under instructions from the Manager Bombay Port Trust Docks sell by public auction at C. (Uncleared) Warehouse Alexandra Dock at 2 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 19th Jan. 1950 the following goods: Wrapping paper; chains; umbrella, Hob nails, Pruning & Chaff cutter knives, auto parts; surgical appliances; laboratory equipment; copper enamelled ware; art silk yarn and piecegoods; Radio receiver etc. machinery; hardware; rayon P. goods; 149 packages ink; cycle accessories; paper; plasma; medicine; cotton piece goods;

PICKING BANDS
LEATHERS OF
M/S. COOPER ALLEN & CO.
(NORTH-WEST TANNERY)
SOLE AGENTS for:
Bombay City & Province.
THE UNITED INDIA TRADING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
SHALE BUILDING,
Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

IS EPILEPSY HEREDITARY?

What is epilepsy? We only know that it is a disease that since time began has attacked rich and poor alike, great and humble. Julius Caesar, Napoleon and Byron were victims. Epilepsy has always interested men of science and at last their efforts have been crowned with success because a treatment has been found that relieves the attacks in most cases. This remarkable medicine is described in plain language in an interesting booklet entitled "Can Epilepsy be Cured?" This booklet is not for sale but is given away free to epileptics. Anyone suffering from this disease should not hesitate to request a free copy.

THE EDUCATIONAL DIVISION
Department D-2112
535 Sargent Ave., Jersey City, N. J., U. S. A.

Communist Party Office Burnt In Pondicherry

PONDICHERRY, Jan. 15, (PTI).

THE COMMUNIST PARTY Headquarters and the French Indian Labour Stores in Pondicherry were looted and set fire to by a group of people described as "goondas" in the afternoon yesterday.

The headquarters of the party and the stores (Communist Party food grain shop) were located in the house of Mr. Kailash Subbiah, Communist leader. The building was completely burnt.

The fire spread rapidly to adjacent shops and houses helped by a strong wind. A garage close by was gutted and a motor car kept therein was completely burnt.

Earlier in the day the police had raided the headquarters and had taken three persons into custody.

Immediately after the fire started, all shops, hotels, restaurants and cinema houses were closed down.

The police cordoned off the entire area with the help of the military.

The loss is estimated at about Rs. 1 lakh.

HYDERABAD NEWS BLACK-OUT

Sequel To General Strike

SECUNDERABAD, January 14, (UPI): Hyderabad and Secunderabad cities had to go without local newspapers for the third consecutive day, as a result of the general strike sponsored by the Hyderabad State Mazdoor Sangh, which entered into fourth day today. The Department of Information, Hyderabad Government, has, however, gone to the rescue of the newspaper readers—"crazy" for local news, by bringing out a skeleton issue, since yesterday, containing mostly local news. The Information Department is expected to continue issuing such news bulletins, till such time, the local papers resume their publication.

A report from Bellampalli says that the coal miners, numbering about six thousands, went on a two-hour token strike in sympathy with the general strike. The Bellampalli Coal Miners' Union is not affiliated to the Hyderabad Mazdoor Sangh

ASOKA MEHTA'S APPEAL

BOMBAY, Sunday: Mr. Asoka Mehta, General Secretary, Hind Mazdoor Sabha, in the course of a statement to the press on the general strike in Hyderabad State says:—

"The workers have been driven to strike, because they have not received any definite assurance from the Government on two urgent demands". "I hope even at this hour, the Government of Hyderabad will resume negotiations with the Mazdoor Sangh and agree in principle on the two major demands that have precipitated the strike. In the meantime, workers all over India watch with sympathies the struggle carried on by the Hyderabad workers—a struggle imposed upon them by the unhelpful attitude of the Hyderabad administration".

COMMUNIST PROTEST

BOMBAY: Sunday: Mr. P. B. Ranganakar, Assistant Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress in a press statement says:

"The All-India Trade Union Congress is shocked beyond words that despite protests the Government of Hyderabad has decided to put thirteen communists of Telengana to death by hanging.

NO OIL FOUND IN SIND

Bore Well Reaches Down To 12,000 Feet

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, (By Air Mail): Oil prospecting operations by the Burmah Oil Company in Lakhra, in the district of Dadu (Sind) have created a new record of reaching a depth of over 12,000 feet but without any success.

This well is said to be the deepest in the whole of Asia and the company proposes to go still deeper to the extent of 14,000 feet before finally abandoning the prospects of finding any oil from it.

Srinagar Preparing For Republic Day

SRINAGAR, Jan. 14, (PTI): Elaborate arrangements are being made here for celebrations in connection with the inauguration of the Indian Republic on January 26.

There will be a military parade march past and a flag march through the city. Every unit will have separate programmes after which "jawans" will have "burra khana" to be served, by the officers of the unit.

In the evening there will be a variety show and poetical symposium. A public meeting will be held on the day when tricolour will be hoisted and speeches made on the significance of the occasion. Government has declared January 26 and 27 as public holidays.

Saurashtra Legislative Assembly

RAJKOT, Jan. 14, (UPI): The Saurashtra Constituent Assembly will convert itself into a Legislative Assembly for Saurashtra on the 20th January, it is learnt. The last session of the constituent will be held on January 19.

The Raj Pramukh of Saurashtra, His Highness Maharaja Jamsaheb of Navanagar will perform the ceremony of converting the constituent body into the Legislative Assembly.

Sovereignty Is Compromised

SARAT BOSE ON CONSTITUTION

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15 (PTI): Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, President, United Socialist organisation of India, in a statement today under the caption, "Why we reject the Constitution" said that the Constitution of India had been framed by a Constituent Assembly which was of an entirely unrepresentative character, representing as it did only about 14 per cent of India's population and even that by the process of indirect election.

Mr. Bose said that it represented the constitutional absurdity of a so-called "Sovereign Democratic Republic" within the British Commonwealth of Nations (which was only another name for the British Empire), and thus compromised India's sovereignty and foreign policy and imperilled her neutrality.

"The Constitution legalised detentions without trial, both for limited and unlimited periods and continued the operation of all existing "repressive measures and gave, in addition, power to the State to increase and multiply such repressive measures. Moreover, it established a police state as distinct from a welfare state", he added.

A "GRAND MOGHUL"

Mr Bose maintained that the Constitution made the President of India "a veritable grand Moghul by giving him, amongst others, power to appoint the Governors of States, extremely wide powers of legislation, power to nominate members of the Council of State, power to assume to himself all or any of the functions of a State, or all or any of the powers vested in a Governor, power to suspend even the meagre rights in part III of the Constitution and, in addition, other emergency powers unrestricted in character and variety"

CALL TO LEAGUERS TO JOIN CONGRESS

MADRAS, Jan. 14 (P.T.I.) The need for Muslims "to shed their communal bias" and take an active part in the successful working of the new secular constitution of India was stressed by Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan, M.L.A., presiding over the Provincial Muslim Convention held here today.

Mr. Abdul Salam, M.L.A., said that the "Muslim League has outlived its usefulness". The League had now ceased to be representative of Muslims and that it would not be able to deliver the goods and effectively safeguard their interests, he added.

Another Muslim member of the Provincial Assembly, Mr. B. A. Ansari urged that the Muslims should join the Congress in a body and work from within the organisation for the welfare of the country as a whole.

AERODROMES IN STATES

BOMBAY, Sunday: The Government of India will assume complete responsibility for twenty-four aerodromes in the integrated Indian States and States Unions, with effect from April 1, 1950, it was learnt in Bombay.

These aerodromes are spread over Hyderabad, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Saurashtra Union, Mysore and Travancore and other administrations.

As a first step in this direction, the Central Government took over recently the Agartala airport in Assam, which is a war-time structure.

Punjab Precautions

SIMLA, January 14, (PTI): The East Punjab Government have taken special measures to combat any manifestation of lawlessness of the occurrence of untoward happenings on, before or after the Republic Day celebrations in the Province, it was authoritatively learned here today.

It is believed that the special measures with which the Government has armed itself are the outcome of Shiromani Akali Dal's directives to its followers to reject the new constitution and boycott Republic Day celebrations on January 26.

Two More Members On Press Advisory Committee

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Two more members have been nominated by the Government of Bombay on the Provincial Press Advisory Committee. They are Mr. Mohanlal Mehta, Editor, 'Janmabhoomi', Bombay, and Mr. Indravadan B. Thakore, Editor, 'Gujarat Samachar', Ahmedabad. These nominations have been made on the recommendation of the President of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference.

Foundered Launch Claims A Victim

KARWAR, Jan. 14, (PTI): A fisherman aged about 30 who was engaged in the salvaging operations of the recently foundered steam launch in the Karwar Seas was drowned.

A party of five had, it is said, dived into the hold of the launch, but one of them failed to come out of it and when he was extricated he was found dead.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

CITY & SUBURBS

Today

HINDU: Posh Vad 13, 2006
MUSLIM: Rabi-ul-Avval 26 1360
PARSI: Amardad 16, 1319.
SUNRISE 7-15 A.M.
SUNSET 6-23 P.M.

Today's Engagements

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION: General meeting at the Corporation Hall 3-40 p.m.

INDIAN CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Lecture by Dr. J. F. Bulsara at Y.M.C.A., 12 Wodehiuse Road, 5-30 p.m. Dr. Jivraj Mehta to preside.

P.E.N. Miss Vera Brittain will speak on "the fate of a writer" at Town Hall 6-15.

MODEL BUILDERS' EXHIBITION: Opening ceremony at BEST Conference Hall by Lady Cowasji Jehangir at 5-30 p.m.

QUICKER DELIVERY OF TELEGRAMS

Follow Those Instruction

BOMBAY, Sunday.

A notification issued by the Chief Superintendent, Central Telegraph office says:

In order to facilitate expeditious delivery of Inland telegrams by quick sorting and despatch to the local offices of delivery in large cities, senders are requested to write the name of the office of destination in full, i.e., of the office of destination followed by the name of local post office of delivery thus, Bombay Malabar Hill, Bombay Mandvi etc. The indication of the same in the manner shown above in letters will guide the senders in the mefussil to address their telegrams accordingly.

The name of Post Office of delivery in large cities written after the office of destination is not charged for and is transmitted free.

Holders of abbreviated addresses with only one postal address registered against them may have the post office of delivery mentioned in their letter heads thus: "Tel. adds. Liberty, Bombay Girgaon" and inform their constituents and clientele as well.

OPENING
THURSDAY 19th
INDIAN NATIONAL PICTURES LTD's
SCREEN-CLASSIC
ARZOO
Starring:
KAMINI KAUSHAL
DILIP KUMAR
NEW WEST END
Plans open 10 to 12, 4 to 6
EXCELSIOR Plans open
JAI HIND Plans open 10-30 to 9-45
AN INDIA FILM EXCHANGE Release

A Pilgrim on the GANDHIAN WAY!
AZADI-KI RAH-PAR
CENTRAL
2nd Week
3-30, 6-30, 9-30. Sun. Mats. 12-30.
Plans 10 to 12 & 4 to 6.

Amrutanjan
BRAND
RINGWORM
OINTMENT

TENANTS' CONFERENCE

Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya inaugurates the Bombay Provincial Tenants' Conference at the Blavatsky Lodge. Mr. N. M. Joshi presided.

Increase In Rent Will Hit Middle Class Economy

CITY CONFERENCE PLEA TO PROTECT TENANTS' INTERESTS

BOMBAY, Sunday.

THE two-day session of the Bombay Provincial Tenants' Conference concluded today after passing several important resolutions. Mr. M. N. Joshi, well-known labour leader, presided.

The Conference by a resolution expressed its grave concern at the recent move of the landlords and the Bombay Municipal Corporation seeking the amendment of the Rent Act with a view to enabling the landlords to increase the rents of the tenancies. The Conference unanimously and unequivocally declared that the new move was calculated to accentuate the economic crisis through which the tenants were passing, and warned that such a move, if carried out, would adversely affect the labour and the middle class population all over the province.

DON'T AMEND

The resolution inter alia expressed the opinion that the proposed increase of rents would enable the landlords to exploit the tenants to their hearts' content. It, therefore, urged the Bombay Government to discountenance any idea of amending the Rent Act as suggested by the landlords.

By another resolution the Conference pointed out that certain provisions of the existing Rent Act had failed to achieve their purpose of safeguarding the tenants' interests. The result was that the landlords were taking undue advantage of the helpless position of the tenants by indirectly extorting money from them and, wherever possible, even evicting them on some flimsy ground. They also made the position of the tenants uncomfortable and embarrassing by interfering with their legitimate rights and by refusing to carry out the repairs to the premises. The resolution therefore appealed to the Government to effect such necessary amendment in the Rent Act so as to prevent the landlords from imposing such hardships on their tenants.

One more resolution passed at the conference urged upon the Government the desirability of applying the Rent Act to the premises owned, managed and controlled by the Government, the municipalities, the local boards and all other statutory bodies in the province, to which the present Act was not applicable.

The Conference further called upon the Government to constitute boards in cities, towns, and district and taluka centres, consisting of the representatives of the Government, landlords and tenants, with powers to fix rents of the new buildings, keeping in view the local conditions.

HIGHEST PRIORITY

The Conference further urged that the housing problem should be given topmost priority both by Central and provincial Governments and other local authorities and the building activity should be taken up as an urgent work of national importance. With this end in view the Conference recommended the immediate appointment of a National Housing Authority by the Government of India. It further recommended the appointment of a Minister for Housing both at the Centre and in the provinces. They were to co-operate with each other for providing cheap and suitable housing accommodation for the poor and the middle classes.

By one more resolution the Conference, which represented the tenants' associations throughout the province, formed itself into a Provincial Federation of Tenants and appointed a committee of four with powers to co-opt, to frame the necessary constitution of the new body. Mr. M. N. Joshi was elected the president of the committee.

Today's session of the conference started with a condolence resolution for the late Mr. S. A. Brelvi, who, it was pointed out, took a very keen interest in the problems of the tenants. The resolution which was moved by the chairman was passed unanimously, all standing. Similar resolutions were also passed for the late Mr. Khusalchand Shah of the Ahmedabad Tenants Association and Mr. P. D. Kesaria of the Bombay Tenants' Association.

A Vote For Eve

"Is the woman an impediment in the progress of Man"? "'No" declared the Citizens Parliament and gave its verdict against the proposition by a majority when it discussed the subject that "The woman is an impediment in the progress of Man" on Friday evening at Anjuman-I-Islam High School.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, the Speaker of the House, in her summing up said that speeches she heard in the house were some times better than in some of corporations and legislatures.

WEATHER DRY OVER THE COUNTRY

All-India Summary

POONA, Jan. 15 (PTI): The following is the weather summary for Sunday.

Weather has been dry over the country except for isolated light showers in the hills of the East Punjab

Night temperatures were appreciably below normal in the South-East Central Provinces, Orissa and Chota Nagpur.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL MONDAY EVENING: Scattered falls of rain or snow likely in and near the hills of the East Punjab and of the West United Provinces.

Night temperatures may rise in East Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat.

The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from December 1, 1949 and departure from normal recorded at 8-30 a.m. IST on 15th January 1950:

Ahmedabad 85 58 0 0 minus 0.1 Akola 89 57 0 0 minus 0.8 Aurangabad 87 52 0 0 mius 0.4 Bangalore 82 54 0 0 — 0 6; Baroda 87 51 0 0 —04 87 52 0 0 minus 0.4 Bhavanagar 83 66 0 0 minus 0.1 Bhopal 83 56 0 0 minus 0.3 BOMBAY 84 65 0 0 minus 0.2 Bhuj 79 55 0 0 minus 0.1 Cherrajunpi 62 46 0 0 minus 0.7 Darjiling 57 33 0 0.4 0 Gulbarga 88 57 0 0 minus 0.3 Hanamkonda 85 61 0 0 minus 0.5 Hyderabad (Dn.) 85 52 0 0 minus 0.5 Indore 82 48 0 0 minus 0.4 Jaipur 79 48 0 0 minus 0.5 Jamshedpur 77 48 0 0 — Jubbulpore 84 48 0 0 minus Kanpur 74 47 0 0 minus 0.6 Khandwa 88 50 0 0 minus 0.5 Kodaikanal 68 43 0 0.4 minus 7.1 Kolhapur 88 54 0 0 — Kurnool 88 60 0 0 minus 0.3 Madras 82 65 0 0 0.5 minus 5.8 Mahabaleshwar 80 57 0 0 minus 0.4 Mercara 82 56 0 0 minus 0.8 Mussorie 51 38 0 1.0 minus 1.0 Ootacamund 74 39 0 0 minus 2.5 Pachmarhi 67 44 0 0 0.7 Poona 88 50 0 0 minus 0.2 Rajkot 81 53 0 0 minus 1.1 Shillong 50 38 0 0.6 plus 0.2 Sholapur 90 55 0 0.8,7' plus 0.5 Simla 47 35 T 1.7 minus 0.4 Surat 92 68 0 mius 01

TODAY'S RADIO

MONDAY, JANUARY 16.

Air News From Delhi

English—8 a.m. 1-30 p.m. 6, 9; Gujerati—8-45 a.m. 1 p.m., 8-15; Hindustani 8-15 a.m. 1-40 p.m. 6-10, 9-15; Kannada—7-45 a.m., 7-45 p.m., Malayalam —7-30 a.m., 7-30 p.m., Marathi—8-30 a.m. 12-50 p.m. 8; Tamil 7-15 a.m., 2 p.m. 7-15 p.m.; Telugu—7 a.m. 1-50 p.m. 7 p.m.

BOMBAY:—7-30 a.m. Bhor Bhaee, 7-35 Physical Education 7-40 Today's Programme 7-45 K H Dalal Bhajan 8-15 G Q Khan kh. vialambit 12-45 p.m. Tantrakari 12-50 K H Dalal ghazal 1-40 Dance Music 5 Hindi lessons 5-20 P B Nippanikar multani 5-40 A Parikh sitar 6-10 Music lessons 6-30 G Q Khan kh. vilambit 7-10 Locals 7-20 K H Dalal kh. vilambit 7-45 For industrial workers 8-30 G talk on "Viynan ane Udyog" 8-45 Month's song G, 9-15 A Parikh sitar 9-30 Film songs 9-45 R. Chatterji's Bombay diary 10 Music of A Antonini, 10-15 Elmira Women's Glee Club on "Peaceful Kingdom" 10-30 Music of H Barlow 10-45 First piano quartet.

VARIATIONS—8 a.m. A. Parikh sitar 8-45 G D Mehendale M pad, 1 B G. Samant bhavgeets 1-10 Classical music 1-50 For women 5 p.m. Hindi lessons 6 Tarana 6-20 For rural listeners 7-30 Commercial News 8-15 G D Mehendale pad 9 P B Nippanikar K Songs 10 C C Mehta's "Giri Guru Girnar" G. 10-30 G Q Khan kh. vilambit.

BARODA

7-30 a.m. Vandana 7-40 Physical Education 7-45 and 8-15 As in Ahmedabad 5-30 p.m. As in Ahmedabad 5-45 G G Gaekwad shahnai 6-10 Hindi lessons 6-30 For rural workers 7 As in Ahmedabad 7-15 I. Thakore's talk on Kashmir 7-30 G G Gaekwad shahnai 7-45 M V Gadre pad 8 Music appreciation 8-10 Locals 8-30 J Desai yaman kalyan 8-45 As in Ahmedabad 9-15 M V Gadre bhajans 9-30 Geetobhari kahani.

AHMEDABAD

7-30 a.m As in Baroda 7-40 Physical Education 7-45 G Dantale bilaskhani todi 8-15 Nritya sangeet 8-30 A G Bhakta bhakar 5-30 p.m. A G Bhakta Brhamanand and Bhakata Kabir 5-45 As in Baroda 6-10 Hindi lessons 6-30 G Dantale kh. patdeed 7 Geet Kunj 7-15 V Thakore on Kashmir 7-30 For industrial workers 8 Music appreciation 8-10 Locals 8-30 As in Baroda 8-45 V R Athavale Malhar varieties 9-15 As in Baroda 9-30 G Dantale kh. malkauns.

B. B. C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE:

6-45 a.m. Life in Britain. 7 Tip-Top Tunes. 7-30 London Forum. 8 Ray's A Laugh. 8-45 London Light Concert Orchestra 10 Variety Bandbox. 11 B B. C. Midland Light Orchestra. 11-15 Souvenirs of Music. 12-15 p.m. Programme Parade. 1 The Winter Proms. 2-30 The Card. 3 Music for Dancing. 4 Bank of the Royal Artillery. 4-45 Listeners Choice. 5-15 Places of Interest. 5-45 Dance Music. 6-45 Alisa Green. 7 The Women's Programme. 7-45 Variety Bandbox. 8-45 B B. C. Midland Light Orchestra. 9-15 Commonwealth Survey. 9-45 Music From Grand Hotel. 10-30 Science Review.

EASTERN SERVICE:

7-30 p.m Question and Answer. 8 Aj Ke Mehman 8-5 Jam-I-Jam. 8-20 Masail-I-Hazira. 8-30 Vichar Sabha. 8-45 Halk Dhun Men. 9 The News.

Police Fire On Mica Workers

INCIDENT REPORTED FROM BIHAR

BOMBAY, Sunday (UPI).

ELEVEN persons were killed instantaneously, one died later in hospital and eight others were injured seriously as a result of police firing on January 12 on a group of labourers of a mictafactory owned by one Mr. Jethmal Bhoiraj, says a telegram received by Mr. Asoka Mehta, General Secretary of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha, from the Secretary of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha Bihar Provincial Council, Patna.

According to the telegram, the workers of the factory went on a strike on December 18 as their demands for payment of bonus were not fulfilled. On January 12, the telegram adds, the workers were fired upon when they returning to the office of the Factory Workers' Union after picketing the factory with the above result. Altogether, 30 rounds were fired, the telegram adds.

Violence At Meeeting Condemned

BOMBAY, Sunday.—The General Secretaries of the BEST Workers' Union have issued the following statement:

"We deplore that the general body meeting of our Union held yesterday (Saturday) at the Municipal Garden at the Foras Road Tram Junction was deliberately sought to be disrupted by certain goonda elements by resorting to hooliganism. Many of them were not even members of our Union being connected with the rival Congress (INTUC) Union and refused to leave the meeting despite several appeals made by Mr. A. G. Kothare, the Chairman of the meeting to do so.

"Fortunately, the police officers intervened in time and prevented things from deteriorating into an ugly situation, for which they deserve to be congratulated.

"If democracy is to succeed both in the country and the trade union movement, such ugly methods of breaking up peaceful and constitutional meetings of unions or other organisations through violence and cowardly methods must give way to a spirit of toleration and respect for the opponents' views and majority decisions."

AITUC Demands Release Of Executive Leaders

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Mr. P. B. Ranganekar, Assistant Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress has issued the following statement:—

"On the night of January 5, the Delhi authorities working under the direct orders of the Central Government arrested all the office bearers and some of the members of the Working Committee of the Delhi Provincial Committee of the AITUC—in all ten leaders of the Delhi working class—and detained them under the Public Safety Act.

"The AITUC denounces these arrests as a calculated move to smother the growing working class discontent against their conditions, to weaken the working people's movement in support of the demands and struggles of their hunger-striking leaders in jail.

"The AITUC demands that these leaders be forthwith released and the demands of the Delhi working class as of their hunger-striking leaders be met.

JOIN TERRITORIAL ARMY

Governor's Appeal

BY joining the Territorial Army in all its ranks you are increasing the security of our country, and thus helping to maintain its recently won freedom and independence, observed Raja Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay, broadcasting a talk on 'Territorial Army' from Bombay Station of All India Radio, tonight.

He stressed the urgent need of the increased number of recruits for the lower rungs of the territorial army and said that Government as an employer had decided to grant facilities to recruits. Raja Maharaj Singh expressed a hope that the other employers would help the Government by granting similar facilities to their employees.

BALANCED FORCE

Raja Maharaj Singh said:

"The maintenance of a large regular standing army involves the looking up of valuable manpower which in times of peace is required for utilization in other spheres and avocations. At the same time, it is necessary to have a trained and disciplined organization in reserve which can enable the rapid expansion of the armed forces in the event of an emergency. Such a second line of defence is provided by the Territorial Army which is being raised in India.

"It will be a balanced force consisting of units of all arms and services, organized, equipped and trained on the same lines as the regular army.

"The ultimate target strength for this is at present 130,000, though the number to be recruited during the year 1949-50 is 26,000 out of which a fair proportion has been allotted to our zone which includes the Province of Bombay and Saurashtra.

OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUTH

"Above all, it will give to the youth of India an opportunity for undergoing part-time military training and leading a disciplined and healthy life without any real interference with their normal avocations.

"All able-bodied persons irrespective of caste or creed between the ages of 18 and 35 are eligible for enlistment in the Territorial Army provided that they possess the requisite educational and technical qualifications. Provision has been made for the relaxation of the upper age limit in the case of ex-service personnel, Civil Government officials and civilians possessing high technical qualifications. This Army will consist of two types of units, the provincial and the urban.

"Whereas the personnel for provincial units will be recruited from rural areas, that for urban units will be drawn from cities and town. Provincial units will undergo three months' training in camp during the first year and 2 months' every year thereafter Training for urban units will be in the evening hours and during weekends. Each recruit in an urban unit will be required to undergo 128 hours of recruit training during the first year and 110 hours of annual training every year thereafter.

LOWER RUNGS

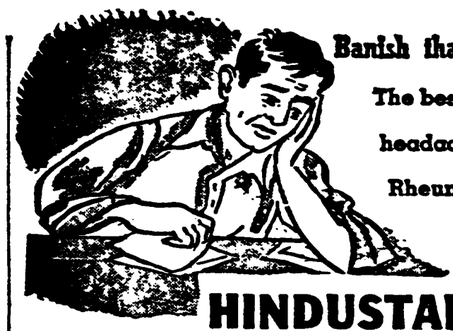
"To be quite frank, neither the Central Government nor the Army authorities are satisfied so far with the figures of recruitment in 'other ranks' of the Territorial Army as apart from commissioned posts. It is perhaps natural that the commissioned ranks should offer a greater appeal At the same time, it is inevitable that for a large organization such as the Army, a greater proportion of comatant and non-combatant personnel is required at the base on which the structure rests.

"No stigma attaches to service in 'other ranks'. Their members are and will be treated with all the respect due to them. The Government and the Army authorities will be only too glad and grateful if the figures of recruitment under this head show a quick and appreciable increase.

FACILITIES GRANTED

"Government, as an employer, has decided to grant facilities to recruits and I hope that all other employers will help us. These include commercial and industrial organizations employing large numbers of able-bodied persons.

"Information about the Territorial Army can be had from the Headquarters, Bombay Area, Bombay Sub-Area, Poona Sub-Area, recruiting organizations, employment exchanges or offices of the Territorial Army units which have already been established. By all means consult your friends who have joined the ranks, but at the same time remember that by joining the Territorial Army in all its ranks you are increasing the security of our country, and thus helping to maintain its recently won freedom and independence. Bombay the most advanced province in India, will I hope and believe, be in the forefront among supporters of the Territorial Army in all its ranks".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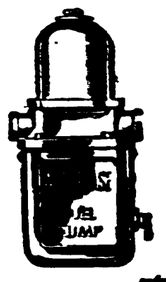

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The Bombay Chronicle

COMMONWEALTH TIES

The Commonwealth Conference of Foreign Ministers which has just ended its six-day session at Colombo, has left off exactly where it should have begun. The communique giving the results of the deliberations does not disguise this fact. We are told that there has been general agreement, that the policy followed by the United Kingdom in regard to Western Europe does not conflict with the traditional interests of the Commonwealth, and that there is to be a committee of the different Commonwealth nations for the work of co-ordination. Evidently, the intention is to hold several conferences of the Colombo type. This is perhaps desirable but one wonders whether all the time and energy spent on these consultations are well spent. The Conference, lest we forget, was convoked in order to achieve an effective policy for South-East Asia, to strengthen resistance to Communism and to achieve a certain common outlook among the Dominions. On all these matters, there are the intricate and the superficial aspects. The communique does not indicate what progress has been made towards extricating the intricate, and the impression created generally is that the easy way out has been chosen.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru spoke of the invisible ties that were the stronger because they did not bind. This is no doubt a beautiful thought which has not lost its attraction because of its frequent reiteration, and it is indicative of the distance that both the Commonwealth and India have travelled that it should be expressed on this occasion by the Prime Minister of India. Yet it cannot but strike the observer that a meeting like the one held at Colombo was expected not so much to praise these invisible ties as to remove the obstacles to greater co-operation and understanding between the various units of the Commonwealth, to devise ways of extending its influence and to establish the principle of peaceful progress and reform. In a sentence, a Commonwealth Conference which has not declared the Commonwealth way and set its members working more earnestly towards it, cannot be acclaimed as a fruitful session.

If the communique that gives to the public the publishable results of the Conference deliberations, might be taken as an index to the greater part which cannot naturally be made known, then the sum total of achievement is less than disappointing. This is because the delegates were obsessed by the lengthening shadow of Mao Tse-Tung and met in a negative rather than a positive and affirmative spirit. From the press reports, it would appear that at several stages in the discussion the Conference came very near discarding its fears and settling down to real constructive work. One such occasion occurred when Pandit Jawaharlal drew the attention of the Conference to the economic needs of South-East Asia. But the announcement in advance of the session of the racial question being excluded kept out an opportunity of discussing a matter which is fundamental to the promotion of full understanding between the units of the Commonwealth and the development of a common foreign policy.

The Colombo Conference has openly affirmed the compatibility of the United Kingdom's undertakings in Western Europe with the interests of the Commonwealth as a whole; by its reference to Indonesia, the communique suggests that the Indian lead in South-East Asia is similarly supported by the other Dominions. When the various units can come together so much on vital issues, it will be a matter of interest to know why they cannot come closer on all matters and thus save much vasted energy. What was left unfinished at Colombo, might well be taken up as a follow-up by the different Dominion Governments. Absolute identity of policy cannot naturally come because the interests of individual Dominions are different. But some means could well be found by which differences are dealt with as an internal matter and not exhibited at world conferences as now so often they are. It is not an easy matter for independent nations to arrive at this approach; and the difficulties are intensified by the fact that foreign affairs have only after the Second World War become a live interest to the Dominions and that the nations which have but newly won their freedom, are understandably jealous of their independence. But here too Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has shown great understanding and his lead has been followed by the others. If the other side shows a proper appreciation of what this means, it should not be an impossible task to make the Commonwealth a great force in world affairs.

The Commonwealth, we have been often told, is a growing idea not a static institution. But, as conference after conference meets and concludes its deliberations without taking things any further, one begins to wonder whether it is equal to the tasks which confront it in the second half of the Twentieth Century. It has its internal problems, rendered the more pressing by developments outside. It has a contribution to make to the peaceful progress of the world which no other grouping, today visible, can make. Apart from this, every nation in the Commonwealth has its own peculiar problems which naturally absorb the attention and energies of its leading personalities and best minds. It would be a welcome sign of awareness of the need for cultivating a Commonwealth approach if the different Governments set up a Commonwealth Ministry to deal continuously with the subject of Commonwealth relations and Commonwealth policy. Such a procedure would go a long way towards fostering the Commonwealth attitude and creating interest in common questions and matters which could be made common to all, the units with a little work. And out of such working could grow a realization that there are more things to unite than to separate the Dominions.

Displaced Persons

The attitude of displaced persons, especially those from Sind, has not made the problem of their rehabilitation for the Bombay Government any easier. Over 500,000 displaced persons have come to stay in the province. When they landed in Bombay, many of them fiercely resisted the Government's attempt to distribute them to several centres in the province. For months they turned the dock area into an open camp, refusing to board special trains provided for them. They cherished the fond hope that Bombay being a big industrial city they would be able to get jobs here but they have been sadly disappointed. A small percentage, who had their own money, have purchased businesses and housing accommodation for themselves. The majority of them had to stay in various camps. For a long time, free rations were distributed. Till the end of last year 28,000 out of 84,000 displaced persons in camps around the city were getting free rations. After that according to the decision of the Government of India, total responsibility for the maintenance of widows, unattached women, the old and infirm was undertaken. Able-bodied and healthy persons were asked to fend for themselves. After consulting the Central Refugees Panchayat, the Rehabilitation officers decided on January 1, 1950 that only 3,000 persons would get free rations. Last week a demonstration was staged against this decision. As a result the Government had to take stringent action to maintain discipline in the camp. The Government has agreed to scrutinise again the cases for relief, recommended by the Panchayat. However, Mr. Meher Chand Khanna, Adviser to the Central Ministry of Rehabilitation, who is in Bombay, has issued a stern warning that the Government has offered free rations for one week to those who had been derationed since January, but, if it was found that those who avail themselves of it, are not genuinely needy cases, then they would forfeit all rehabilitation benefits already granted or to be granted. We hope this proves a deterrent to deception.

The Bombay Government has planned ambitiously its rehabilitation programme. Rupees ten crores were sanctioned for the purpose and for the building of several townships. But there have to be drastic modifications due to the countrywide economy drive. It is unfortunate that the "Slow Down" had come before the plan had been put into motion and the displaced persons are naturally dissatisfied. Though it is the duty of the Government to provide them with jobs, it has to be remembered that these people must help themselves too. Creating incidents and disturbances are not going to help their cause in any way. By that they may even lose the sympathy of the people of the province. Mr. G. D. Tapase, Bombay Minister for Rehabilitation, was right in saying that displaced persons must no longer keep themselves aloof from the people among whom their lot had been cast but become one with them and share their responsibilities, their tasks, their joys and their sorrows. A little change for the better in the manners of refugees will help their cause a lot. Also they must give up their determination to stick to the bigger cities. If they agree to spread themselves evenly over the whole province and take up local professions and farming, their condition will improve within a few years.

Thought For The Day

The One remains, the many change and pass: Heaven's light forever shines. Earth's shadows fly: Life, like a dome of many-coloured glass, Stains the white radiance of eternity. Till Death tramples it to fragments.

—SHELLEY.

Tete-à-Tete

WITHOUT COMMENT

Burma has been asking Ceylon to lend her sacred tooth of Buddha which is kept in a temple at Kandy, but there is no likelihood of Burmese overtures proving successful, says the Daily Mail's Colombo correspondent, who explains that the Burmese Government believes that its prestige would be increased by the exhibition of the holy relic..

* *

The Calcutta Police, it is reported, made a lathi charge on strikers who were returning to work.

A piece of extra-smartness in view of the presence of India's Home Minister in their midst.

* *

Sardar Patel castigated the citizens of Calcutta for their gross apathy to events around them and for allowing themselves to be held to ransom by a couple of young urchins.

But it speaks a great deal for the two urchins who, presumably, are also part of Calcutta.

* *

"I feel that people never had such liberty any time before than they have at present and yet Government is being continuously attacked for want of civil liberty."

The reason is self-evident.

* *

"Everybody is afraid of everybody else", said Pandit Nehru speaking in Colombo.

Of whom is Pandit Nehru afraid?

* *

Takdag Pandit Hothokthu, Regent of Tibet, has announced that he was sending "goodwill missions" to the United States, Britain, India, Nepal and Communist China "to prove Tibet's independence."

Communist China might return the compliment—only the mission might be a much bigger one, and also armed to meet all emergencies.

* *

"The Delegates attending the Peace Conference (at Colombo) issued a pamphlet attacking the Commonwealth 'war-mongers' and calling for 'mobilisation against the war plans of imperialism'," says a news report.

The language of the peace-mongers does not sound peaceful.

* *

Chinese officials, says a report, make no secret of their opinion that Dr. Jessup (American Ambassador at large who has planned a 46-hour visit to Formosa) was spending far too little time in Formosa in view of the importance of the island not only to the Chinese, but in Washington discussions.

While the anxiety of the Chinese Nationalists to have Dr. Jessup for a longer period bears witness to their traditional hospitality, Dr. Jessup's hurry to get out as quickly as possible is understandable, seeing the pace of the Communist advance.

INDIA'S DEFENCE SERVICES

By Our Karachi Correspondent

AN article in the Army Quarterly, by the Personal Assistant to the British Commander in Chief to the Pakistan Army throws some light on Pakistan's Military preparations and their objective. Major A. J. Wilson claims that Pakistan's Frontier Policy and elimination of Hindus and Sikhs have increased the striking power of the Army.

He says "another factor which has combined with the withdrawal from Waziristan greatly to increase the striking power of the Army has been the absence of the need to employ troops in support of civil power. The almost complete evacuation of the Hindu and the Sikh minority from the N.W.F. Province and the West Punjab has meant that communal trouble has become a thing of the past. It has consequently been possible to organise and train the Army in mobile formations poised and disposed for active operations."

Here is another very significant statement.

"From the point of view of the professional soldier there is great scope; the Armed Forces, though the Army proudly retains its old traditions, are still in the formative stage, and there is ample room for experiment and originality. Best of all perhaps there are formations and units actually in being, up to strength, ready and trained for war, a happy change from the present 'suspended animation' of much service at home situated at the cross-roads between East and West and neighbouring states whose stability is less certain than her own, Pakistan's main preoccupation at present is to ensure her own security and integrity."

Three things emerge from this interest provoking article. Firstly, the evacuation or squeezing out of the Hindus and Sikhs was according to plan, which is now in operation in the Eastern Pakistan. The plan is designed to increase the striking power of the Pakistan Army. Secondly, the stability of Pakistan's "neighbouring states," such as India is less certain. And thirdly "the formation and units are actually in being, up to strength, ready and trained for war." And while Pakistan is furiously and vigorously importing war material from Europe and America, the wishful thinkers in this country are dreaming of a "No war joint declaration." It is not surprising that Pearl Harbour is on the brain of Raja Ghazanffar Ali Khan.

HEREDITY OR FORM?

"Officer Selection" is the theme of a very interesting article by Colonel Maclachlan in the latest issue of the Royal United Service Institution Journal. The writer claims that "there is a good deal of conflicting evidence between pedigree and form. It is unwise to rely entirely on heredity or entirely on form. The two must be considered together and balanced." The issue is a pertinent one for officer selection for this country as well. For decades together, the British Rulers of India made a fetish of heredity. The pendulum may swing on the other side now. As Colonel Macclachlan says the solution lies in their careful balancing.

Analysing heredity, the writer of the article has discussed it under three heads, namely intelligence, brains and character. He has a sound advice for the selectors to study the home life of a candidate. He says "A boy who is taught at home to adopt a responsible attitude to life and encouraged to stand on his own feet has a great advantage over the one who is over-sheltered."

The issues raised and the advice rendered in the article should be of considerable value for this country.

NON-MARTIAL COMMUNITIES

The Defence Forces are one organisation with which no one can and should take any risk. The success of a campaign largely depends on its leader and hence the importance of the officer recruitment. There is yet another question. One weakness of the caste system has been that, it having confined military service to one caste, made general mobilization impossible. As soon as the military caste was broken, the whole country lay prostate before the invader. Islam has no caste distinctions and the problem facing India, therefore does not arise in Pakistan.

What is needed in India of today is to make non-martial communities defence-minded. It is true that many members from such communities have become officers in the Army. This is not regarded adequate. They must be enrolled and trained as common soldiers.

The fallacious notion of super class shall have to be knocked out of their heads. If thousands of them could join Gandhiji's non-violent Army why could not they be persuaded likewise to join India's Defence Forces.

There is another danger facing the Defence Forces: nepotism, back-scratching and jobbery have been sapping the efficiency of civil administration of today. No such influences should be permitted to infiltrate the Defence Services. Ineffective civil administrators are bad, but ineffective Defence officers will be fatal.

STANDARD EQUIPMENT

The question of standardisation of equipment is engaging the serious consideration of the Government of India. On December 19 last, the Governments of the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States of America announced their decision to standardise their equipment and military training. India is connected to this system because the largely gets her equipment from Britain and the training of her Armed Forces are of the British type. Here are the views of a military expert. "In considering this question it should be kept in mind that the continuance of the present association may finally lead to the conformation of our military organization, training, and equip-

(Continued on Page 5)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Devaluation And After

Discussions on financial matters which no doubt figured on the Commonwealth Conference agenda received less publicity than they deserved. It must be remembered that the devaluation decision was a sore point with some members of the Commonwealth and India particularly complained that the Chancellor of the British Exchequer exceeded the "brief" given at a meeting of the Financial Ministers of the Commonwealth held earlier. It is now stated that only two members of the Commonwealth reported any improvement in their trade position following devaluation, and significantly these are Britain and Canada. In the case of Britain, of course, the result was anticipated as Britain took the decision entirely in her own interest. India is now complaining that jute, her principal dollar-earner, is bringing her less money. But apparently nothing can be done to remedy the situation and India herself knew what was coming when the Finance Minister admitted that the decision was only the lesser of the two evils. It is unfortunate, however, that, while the decision had only financial implications in other countries, it led to a trade war between India and Pakistan. The irony of the situation is that Pakistan, which did not devalue her rupee seems to be equally embarrassed, and her trade balance which was once strikingly favourable, is now showing an adverse trend. It will be interesting to know how the members of the Commonwealth reacted to this problem.

One Way Traffic

Pakistan has been taking advantage of the fact that the Government of India in their dealings with Pakistan abide by certain principles. If India had acted on the basis of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, Pakistan would have been the sufferer but India had refrained, though there were many provocations. There are limits even to India's patience and the firm stand she has taken in the matter of feeding the Muslim refugees awaiting evacuation to Pakistan must be an eye-opener to that country. India has been feeding these refugees ungrudgingly so far, but Pakistan instead of appreciating the gesture had begun to take advantage of India's humanity. It was agreed that, while India provided for the refugees here, Pakistan should make arrangements for feeding non-Muslim refugees in Pakistan. Pakistan failed to carry out her part of the bargain and food had to be flown from India to meet their needs. Now India has told Pakistan that she must look after her refugees in India. The reaction of the Pakistan Government to this proposal is interesting and carries its own comments. Pakistan has told these refugees that it will be very difficult to get them transport facilities. The doors of the "Muslim" state are barred to her own nationals. Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan might remember this before casting aspersions on the Government of India's treatment of Muslims in India.

Recreation Centre

While performing the sod cutting ceremony of the swimming pool which is the initial phase in the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Recreation Centre at Shiraj Tank, Bombay's Mayor Mr. S. K. Patil stressed the need for the provision of amenities for common-citizens, and among such amenities, he rightly placed the construction of a citizens' theatre by the Municipality. It is surprising that Mr. Patil should have omitted any reference to the proposal regarding the Municipal theatre which the Corporation has already accepted. To begin with, there was before the Corporation a proposition for a Municipal public hall and theatre as far back as December 1938, and it was adopted. Then in March 1946, after an interval of over seven years, a concrete proposal for the construction of a theatre was introduced and was given assent to by the Corporation; and the provision of Rupees two lakhs which was made for it in the budget for the year 1946-47 was also endorsed. Now the question of suggesting the establishment of such a cultural amenity as a Municipal undertaking does not arise at all. The Corporation has already committed itself to the proposition and has to proceed with it.

Courtesy

Not long ago it was considered a disgrace to climb the steps of a court. Much of that prejudice was due to the unsavoury experience of dealing with policemen and lawyers. Public ignorance about the workings of law gave an unscrupulous policeman an undisputed field to exploit the people. The public was intimidated and even terrorised. It was thought wise to keep out of the way of a police official because often both the complainant and the criminal suffered alike. Evidence was twisted to suit the highest bidder for their favour. With the coming freedom, things seem to be changing. It is being dinned into the ears of policemen that they are servants of the people and it is their duty to protect all law-abiding citizens. We shall watch with interest the "Courtesy" drive which the Indian Police Chiefs have agreed to launch on.

Freedom And Communism

The struggle of coloured peoples for freedom has figured in the election campaign in England. A group of M.P.'s including Sir Richard Acland have, in a warning, drawn the attention of the electorate and political parties to what they think to be a revolt of coloured peoples against the ideas symbolised by white ascendency and European imperialism. Describing the magnitude of the struggle Sir Richard and his friends have declared that it cuts across the American-Russian conflict, and dwarfs the disputes in the West. Warnings like this ought to bring disillusionment to recalcitrant imperialists all over the world. Exasperated by political subjugation and its concomitant evils such as racial discrimination, oppression and exploitation, coloured races are legitimately seeking liberty and equality of treatment. Against freedom to backward peoples an absurd argument was advanced in interested quarters that it would open the doors to communism. Subject and oppressed peoples are not so credulous as to seek Communism as a happy alternative. What they wanted was complete freedom from subjugation by any foreign power and not allegiance to any political ideology. The democratic nations must concede to them unrestricted political liberty and status of equality.

Dramatic Theatre

As a result of the acute scarcity of dramatic theatres in Bombay, there has been a persistent demand from the public for the construction of at least one theatre to be reserved for dramatic performances and dance-recitals; and the public has, hitherto, merely got the consolation that the Corporation had responded to the demand by promising a theatre. Since Mr. Patil said nothing about it, the Municipality ought to enlighten the public as regards the steps, hitherto taken by it towards implementation of such an important proposal. In the context of the Mahama Gandhi Memorial Recreation Centre scheme, Mr. Patil laid emphasis on the provision of amenities for common citizens. A Municipal theatre, worth its name, should be in the category of such amenities and should be accessible to common citizens. It should not be insidiously monopolised by institutions and associations which keep high charges for admission to performances, cater, thereby, for the needs of the well-to-do class and ignore the cultural interests of the common people. The Municipality should now undertake the planning and construction of such a theatre with least delay.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Socialist Rejoinder

Like the Bourbons of France Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhai seems to fogret nothing and learn nothing, particularly as regard the Socialists. Once again he has chosen to harp on his pet anti-Socialist theme. This time, however, he has wilfully dragged in the Socialist Party's name in connection with the Prophets' Day Celebrations held on the 2nd Jan. 1950. He has wildly alleged that some supporters of the Socialist Party in concert with some Muslim communalists and Communists "did a lot of mischief" in the procession organised in connection with Prophets' Day.

It is well known how consistently the Socialist Party has propagated against communalism and the Communists. Any responsible public man should have thought of these facts before rushing to the press.

Mr. Abid Ali talks glibly of his having "enough proofs to establish beyond any reasonable doubt" that among the slogan-shouters there were a few supporters of my Party. Where are the proofs of which he so freely talks? I would like to know also who Mr. Abid Ali's informers are, for being an eye-witness of the procession myself I can assert that Mr. Abid Ali was nowhere near the picture. I challenge Mr. Abid Ali to prove his statements and I am myself prepared to meet with him those Socialists whom he has unfairly charged with slogan-shouting in favour of Pakistan and insulting the National Flag.

Leaving aside for a moment Mr. Abid Ali's charges let me make this responsible assertion that he has entered into an unholy alliance with the newly joined Congressmen of pro-League persuasions of some of the predominently Muslim localities with a view to discredit the Socialists. He will surely not succeed in this mischief I would, however, assure the public that the Socialist Party will not countenance any anti-Indian or pro-Pakistan agitation by its members and supporters.

—ADAM ADIL.

Republic Day Celebrations

Lest we forget the great personality and his principles, will it not be a fitting ceremony for the new President of our Republic, immediately after unfurling the National Flag, to drive in State accompanied by the Defence Chiefs, to Rajghat and to pay homage to our beloved Father of the Nation and to take an oath of greater efforts to complete his unfulfilled mission of peace and prosperity in India and abroad."

—S. S. KARNAD.

Pallava Bronze Images

To those who know how rare early Indian bronze images are it will be a pleasure to learn of my discovery of four bronze images in Perunthottam village in the Shiyali Taluk, Tanjore District, Madras Province, and another one now in Sri Annan Swami Tiru-maligai (house) at Srirangam, Tiruchi District, which also in fact came there from Sirupuliyur near Mayavaram. All the five images are of Vishnu, four standing and one seated and they are assignable to the period of Rajasimha-Narasimhavarman II (690-715 A.D.) of the well-known Pallava line. In style they resemble the sculptures of Sri Kailasanatha temple at Kanchi and the shore temple at Mahabalipuram. They are small in size like just a few others known of slightly later times. They appear to be the earliest Pallava bronze images known, except perhaps for a bronze from Amaravati. They are of the exquisite quality expected of Pallava work and bear the typical Pallava features like the garland falling over the right hand, the insignia touching the shoulders, the lower cloth tied with the peculiar kacha, the ear ornaments falling over the shoulders. Besides they are very light.

—V. M. NARASIMHAN.

Madras.

Dr. Pattabhi As Congress President

Since his elevation to Congress gadi Dr. Pattabhi has left "his mark" on all the questions he touched! It is not easy to recount all the problems, he, as the Congress President, has helped to solve, with his erudition, experience and what not! Is it not really a pity that he could not be persuaded to accept office of premiership, either provincial or central, so that the country could profit by his wonderful mental powers? Take, for example, the Mahabharat of his statements regarding R.S.S. entry into the Congress. Can any one say that it was not deep? Then again his classic speech in the Constituent Assembly on the Hindu Code Bill. Was it not a masterpiece? But his latest statement beats all his own previous marathon records! Flinging all conventions, traditions, political decencies and etiquettes to four winds he, the head of a party, contradicts publicly the statement of the Prime Minister, the nominee of the party, in connection of formation of Andhra Province before Jan. 26! And what a reasoning and logic he is employing full of apt analogies! It seems that the formation of Andhra Province is a obsession with him, which he wants to materialise all at once no matter what the consequences and complications and with complete disregard for all other considerations.

Are there no safeguards in the Congress constitution to restrain our worthy President from reducing that institution to pantomime and absurdity? If not, then the Congress High Command would do well to call the Congress session early to elect the new President and get rid of this one, if for no other reason. You will agree with me when I say, that it is not a pleasure but deep humiliation for a loyal Congressman to suggest this course but our unflinching allegiance to the great organisation and our obligations as true democrats demand it.

What a fall from the high pedestal adorned by a galaxy of great Congress Presidents who guided the country magnificently through storm and stress!

—V. R. SHIRODKAR.

Cambay.

Bhandup Complains

The act of laying the foundation-stone of a housing colony by the Governor of Bombay at Pawai between Vikhroli and Bhandup, has focussed the attention of the average Bombayite to a spot that was left undeveloped and branded as a malarious dungeon. Political partition of the country and the poverty of the rural population have attracted hordes of human beings to the City of Bombay. Though the industrial growths have given many of them food to eat, few of them have the home to sleep and rejuvenate themselves for the next day's hard labour. Many a family have tried to settle here and face the ravages of nature in addition to the hardships inflicted by the landlords.

Gram-Panchayat of Bhandup has taken steps to electrify the main road i.e., Agra Road, yet the authorities should compel the landlords to construct proper gutters for the dirty water and see that the younger generation is not unnecessarily put to face hurdles.

G.I.P. Rly should try to run one more additional local train between 7-45 A.M. and 8-15 A.M. In the evening some of the semi-fast locals should stop at Bhandup.

B.E.S.T. should extended Ghatkopar Bus upto Mulund and try to absorb a part of the heavy human traffic.

A humanitarian hospital must be a reality. It will enable wage-earners to devote their mind to the allotted work.

Recently I had approached the Milk Commissioner for a milk centre at Bhandup, but as Bhandup is not in the Greater Bombay, my request could not be acceded to. Yet attempts must be made to provide the younger generation with cheap milk.

—L. D. DIXIT.

In the OPEN AIR

The sea shore now shows its full quota of water birds, most of which have come to us as winter visitors from the North. Down at the creek we see birds of every description. Sandpipers and snipe, conspicuous for their long slender bills, wade through the mud at the water's edge among the mangrove bushes, pecking up shell-fish and other small water creatures. There are so many varieties of these little birds and they differ so little from each other that, not being an ardent shikari, I find it quite impossible to differentiate between them. To the expert I suppose each has its own characteristic features, but I admit it is quite beyond my powers to identify them accurately! I am content merely to admire their mincing movements and the flash of white when they fly and to say: "Well, those are snipe!"

SEA-GULL.

At Hornby Vellard the almost submerged reefs are generally white with sea-gulls. In this case also many varieties consort together and in their winter plumage they lack the characteristic markings which distinguish them in the breeding season in other lands. The adult Black-headed gull, for example, is quite unmistakable in its summer plumage, for even at a distance its sleek black cap marks it off from any other species, but while it is with us its head is greyish-white and the small black patches near the ears are not sufficiently conspicuous to show up as it flies.

—D. B.

WHEN STALIN FEARED ATTACK FROM JAPS

State Department Disclosure

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (PTI-Reuter).

STALIN expected Japan would attack Russia in the spring of 1934, according to Mr. William Bullitt, first United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Bullitt's statement was included in the second volume of "Foreign Relations of the United States" issued by the State Department last night.

M. Stalin expressed the view to the Ambassador during a visit to Ambassador made to Russia in December 1933, shortly after the United States recognised the Soviet Union.

In his report, Mr. Bullitt said, "Stalin regards an attack by Japan this spring (1934) as certain and on introducing Yegorov, the Chief of Staff, to me said 'this is the man who will lead our army victoriously against Japan when Japan attacks'."

(Marshal Yegorov, career Tsarist officer who became one of Stalin's right-hand men in the civil war, has not been mentioned in Soviet circles since 1938 when he was reported to be in disfavour. Rumour circulated that he had been arrested).

Marshal Voroshilov and M. Maxim Litvinov, then Soviet Foreign Minister, also told Mr. Bullitt they expected an imminent attack by Japan.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

M. Litvinov asked Mr. Bullitt whether the United States Government would have any objection to the Soviet Government's joining the League of Nations.

"He said the Soviet Government was under great pressure from France to join the League, that he and all other members of the Soviet Government considered an attack by Japan in the spring so probable that everything possible must be done to secure the western frontier of the Soviet Union against attack.

"Litvinov said he did not fear an immediate attack by Germany or Poland or both combined but that he know conversations had taken place between Germany and Poland looking toward an eventual attack on the Soviet Union if the Soviet Union should become embroiled in the long war with Japan".

LUCKY ESCAPE FROM TRAGEDY

"Truculent" Disaster

SHEERNESS, Jan. 15 (PTI-Reuter): The death toll in the submarine "Truculent" disaster in the Thames Estuary on Thursday night was reduced from 65 to 64 after it was established that one member of the crew was home on compassionate leave.

Naval divers and frogmen, nearly exhausted from their work and lack of sleep went down again yesterday to begin the task of salvaging the wreck. One frogman was able to get between the inner and outer hulls of the rammed craft, but canisters on his back were too big to let him get through the escape hatch in the after section of the wreck where remaining survivors—if any—would be found.

While the salvage men worked an admiralty inquiry opened in Chatham Dockyard into the loss of the submarine.

Delhi White Collars Unite

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15. (PTI): Twelve unions of Central Government employees in Delhi, with a membership of about 10,000, formed a federation to fight "retrenchment and wage-cuts" at the second and concluding day of a conference of Government employees here today.

Nineteen resolutions were passed. The resolution on retrenchment demanded that "no person who is at present in employment in any office under the Central Government should be retrenched without finding alternative employment for him".

Stop Press

CALCUTTA ARRESTS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15 (PTI): Five persons were arrested today by the Detective Department of the Calcutta Police in connection with the armed robbery at Amherst Street Post Office on January 3, when some young men decamped with Rs. 55,000 at the point of revolvers. Some arms and ammunitions, believed to have been used in the dacoity, were seized.

ADDRESS TO M. R. JAYAKAR

SANGLI, Jan. 15 (PTI).—The Sangli Municipality today presented an address of welcome to Dr. M. R. Jayakar, Vice-Chancellor of the Poona University. It was announced at the meeting that a sum of Rs. 10,000 will be donated by the Municipality to the Poona University.

V. P. MENON MEETS NIZAM

HYDERABAD, Jan. 15 (PTI): Mr. V. P. Menon, Secretary, States Ministry, Government of India, who arrived here yesterday, called on the Nizam twice during his 24 hours' stay here. Mr. Menon had also a conference last evening with Mr. M. K. Vellodi, Chief Minister of Hyderabad and Mr. M. Seshadri, Revenue Minister, at which, it is learnt, the question of commutation to be paid to the Jagirdars of Hyderabad whose jagirs were taken over by Government, was discussed.

CURFEW IN ASMARA AND DECAMERE

Sequel To Outrages Against Italians

ASMARA, ERITREA, Jan. 15 (PTI-Reuter): The British administration has imposed a curfew in Asmara and Decamere, in the former Italian colony of Eritrea, after last night's riots in which Eritrean youth killed an Italian woman and injured a child and six adults.

Outrages broke out simultaneously in the two towns, which are 25 miles apart.

In Decamere, at least two hand grenades were thrown in the centre of the town.

Many grenades were thrown in Asmara, ten of them at an Italian bar or at Italian-owned houses.

GOVERNMENTS AND INVESTMENTS

Great Responsibility, Says Mr. Kapadia

BOMBAY, Sunday: Great responsibility rested on Provincial Governments when sponsoring private enterprises since the genuine investors were apt to suppose that because the companies were being patronised by respective Governments their financial organisations must have been based on sound lines, observed Mr. J. J. Kapadia in an interview to the United Press of India today.

Mr. Kapadia, who is Secretary of the Bombay Shareholders' Association and a top-ranking authority on company law in the country, said that of late, there had been many instances of limited companies being floated under the joint auspices of private capital and the Provincial Governments, such as in the C.P. which had proved a very sad experience. The Bombay Government had now come forward to sponsor a cement company without conforming to the provisions of the Indian Companies Act.

IRREGULARITIES

Mr. Kapadia disclosed that the Bombay Sahreholders' Association had taken up the matter with the Bombay Government under whose patronage the company in question had been floated to establish a cement factory in Bijapur district, pointing out certain "irregular features" arising out of the prospectus issued by the company. In this connection, he mentioned that the Board of Directors (as laid down in the prospectus) was not validly constituted since out of nine directors, only four were liable to retire by rotation whereas the provisions of Sec. 83B(2) of the Indian Companies Act specially required that at least two-thirds of the whole number of directors should be liable to retire by rotation.

Again, according to the prospectus, the plant and equipment and other expenses up to the production point would involve a capital outlay of Rs. one crore, while the sum of Rs. 20 lakhs was only fixed as minimum subscription. This amount, he addeed, was "hopelessly inadequate" with the result that unless adequate amount was subscribed, the company would soon be faced with financial difficulties which would prejudicially affect the interests of the investing public.

In conclusion, he hoped that efforts woud be made to have these points examined in the interests of all the concerned.

RAPID EXPANSION EXPECTED

Mr. Santhanam On Rail Facilities

(From Our Correspondent)

KALYAN, Jan. 15.

An emphatic assurance that "we shall solve all your problems very soon" was given by Mr. K. Santhanam, Minister of State for Transport and Railways, Government of India, replying to a Civic address presented to the Minister by the Kalyan Borough Municipality in their Council Hall yesterday night before a large gathering of citizens and railway workers.

Mr. Santhanam expressed a hope that the Indian Railways would expand very rapidly in the course of the next five years and would be able to meet the demands of the people.

Referring to the various demands put forward by the Municipality in their address to the Minister, Mr. Santhanam said that it was not physically possible to meet all the demands. He, however, assured them that the Government would try its utmost to redress their grievances as far as possible. Advising the people to have patience the Minister appealed for co-operation and support of the Government.

Earlier Mr. Santhanam motored to the Chola Power House and paid an official visit and returned to Kalyan. At Kalyan Railway Station many Railway officials and the Collector of Thana and several local Congress workers received the Minister and garlanded him.

Later Mr. Santhanam addressed the members of the Kalyan City Congress Committee who presented him with various grievances of Kalyan Station. Mr. Santhanam heard all the grievances and said that the Government would look into them and do their utmost within the course of next few years.

Persia's New Cabinet

TEHERAN, Jan. 15 (PTI-Reuter):—Persia's Prime Minister, Mohammad Saed, presented his new Cabinet to the Shah last night.

Ali Ashgar Hekmat, former Foreign Minister, becomes Minister without Portfolio.

Advancement Of Broadcasting

DIWAKAR ON ROLE OF RADIO TRADE

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The radio trade and industry had an important role to play in the advancement of broadcasting services now being expanded by the Government of India, observed Shri R. R. Diwakar, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, at a reception organised by the All India Radio Merchants' Association in Bombay today.

Replying to various issues raised by the Association, the Minister said that advancement of education, information and entertainment in the country was a co-operative affair between the Government on the one hand and the trade and industry on the other.

The progress of broadcasting services was very closely associated with the manufacture of cheap receiving sets of various types and their technical improvement in order to bring them within the reach of our vast village population.

The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting had now a net-work of 17 broadcasting stations, which had opened up a vast market to the trade for supplying better and cheaper radio sets. The want of electricity or its limited supply in rural areas called for further research and development of battery sets so that community listening in villages and schools could be more fruitful.

Co-operate With Government In Educating Masses

DIWAKAR'S APPEAL TO FILM TRADE

BOMBAY, Sunday.

THE HON'BLE Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, Government of India to-day urged the film trade to co-operate with the Government in their task of educating the masses through increased production and distribution of documentaries and news-reels, which, in his opinion, were by far the best form of education, being "education with entertainment."

Mr. Diwakar was speaking at an 'at home' given by Mrs. Lilavati Munshi and other members of the Films Advisory Board of the Government of India at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan. About 50 top-ranking directors, producers and men connected with the film industry, including Mr. V. Shantaram, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, Mr. Joachim Alva Mr. A. Fazalbhoy and Mr. M. T. Vyas were present.

Mr. Diwakar said that the news-reels and documentaries in India had a great future if the people of the trade put their heads together and co-operated with the Government in their "great venture".

The Films Division of the Government of India, he said, had made great progress within a short period of two years and people had realised its importance. It had produced some of the finest documentaries which had been genuinely appreciated by the people and trade of the country as well as abroad.

The Government, he said, did not want to monopolise the production of documentaries and news-reels, and the trade should also take upon themselves the production of these kinds of films, which would be their first step of co-operation with the Government. If the trade shared the task of the Government in this respect, "we might buy those productions," he said.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, President of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan, who also addressed the gathering, ardently expressed the view that the development of the film industry in India depended mainly on adequate protection from the Government and more freedom in the matter of censorship. He also mentioned that a Central Board of Censors would shortly be set up by the Government replacing the provincial ones, thereby establishing a uniform standard of censorship of films.

Mrs. Munshi, the Vice-President of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan, earlier welcomed Mr. Diwakar at the gathering.

News BRIEFS

RESUMED CHARGE

His Excellency Mohammed Salim Al-Radhi, on return from Batavia, has resumed charge of the Iraqi Legation in India with effect from January 12.

U.P. SOCIALISTS

The Executive of the U.P. Socialist Party which met in Lucknow on Sunday decided, in principle, to participate in the coming municipal elections. The meeting was attended by Acharya Narendra Deo, Dr. Lohia, Mr. Damodar Swarup Seth, Mr. Faridul Haq Ansari and other members.

EXEMPTION

The Hyderabad Government has decided to exempt the aboriginal tribes of Adilabad district, viz., the Gonds, Kolams, Naikpods, Pardhans and Totis from the payment of grain levy.

LOAN-GETTING

Dr. Marouf Dawalibi, Syrian Minister of National Economy flew to Saudi Arabia on Sunday to negotiate a six-million dollar loan. The loan is said to have been promised by Saudi Arabia during the regime of Colonel Husni Zaim, before the latest Syrian military coups.

T-DAY

"Tyagaraja Day" in memory of the saint-musician Tyagaraja of the South was celebrated in Delhi on Sunday by members of the South Indian community. Songs composed by the reputed Karnatak musician who lived in the first half of the last century were played by local talents and amateurs in Karnatak music as a homage to the composer. General Cariappa inaugurated the function.

Jessup To See Chiang

TAIPEH, Jan. 15. (PTI-Reuter): President Truman's Ambassador at large, Mr. Philip Jessup, arrived here today and will see Chiang Kai-shek during a three-day visit.

Mr. Jessup who is on a fact-finding tour of the Far East will leave for Hong Kong at the end of his stay here.

DEATH SENTENCE FOR DACOIT

East Punjab Judgment

LUDHIANA, Jan. 15 (PTI): Mr. M R. Bhatia Sessions Judge, Ludhiana, yesterday sentenced Nika Singh to death for alleged murder, loot and arson in the village of Bhunder, Ludhiana District, in October last.

According to the prosecution Nika Singh along with his eight accomplices armed sten guns, rifles and bombs raided the house of Narain Singh in Bhunder Village on October 13, 1948 at about 9 a.m. They then raided the house of Sher Singh shot him dead and burnt alive four others in another house.

Nika Singh was arrested in November last year from Ferozepore District and one sten gun, one rifle, two hand granades and 248 cartridges were recovered from him.

Strike In Saigon Fizzles Out

SAIGON, Jan. 15 (PTI-Reuter):—Some Saigon workers yesterday responded to the general strike call issued by the Viet Minh to all inhabitants of Saigon and the nearby Chinese town of Cholon.

No essential service such as water and electricity or administrative services were affected by the strike.

The strike is expected to last two or three days.

Police and security services had made precautionary arrangements.

NEHRU RETURNS

(Continued from Page 1)

forthcoming British elections would in any way influence India's relations with the Commonwealth.

Pandit Nehru declared: "I do not think so. We function as independent countries. No body interferes with our policy. Whether Conservative or Labour our policy continues so".

The Prime Minister was received at the aerodrome by the Governor, Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, and other Ministers of the C. P. Government.

Pandit Nehru was accompanied by Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, India's High Commissioner in London.

Pandit Nehru walked to the place where a small crowd had gathered to greet him. There were a number of displaced children, and Pandit Nehru patted them affectionately. He was presented with a garland of hand-spun yarn.

After lunch with the Governor and Ministers of C. P. Pandit Nehru and party took off for New Delhi at 2-45 p.m. Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, who accompanied Pandit Nehru, is due to leave New Delhi by air tomorrow for Bombay from where he will fly to London on January 17.

Nehru Back In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15. (PTI): Prime Minister Pandit Nehru and party returned to Delhi from Colombo this evening.

He took off at 7-15 a.m., from Katunayaka R.A.F. aerodrome, 20 miles north of Colombo, in the same plane in which he had arrived last Sunday for the Conference.

He was accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, and Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, India's High Commissioner in London, who was one of India's delegates to the Conference.

A small gathering which included Mr. V. V Giri, Indian High Commissioner in Ceylon, and Mr. J. R. Jayawardena, Finance Minister and officials of Ceylon Government and leaders of Indian community in Ceylon were at the airport to bid the party godspeed.

SARDAR WARNS

(Continued from Page 1)

And it was a glorious thing for them They must not forget that America had to work for many years before the nation became rich.

For the next five years, Sardar Patel asked them all to work together —businessmen, workers, students and teachers. He also appealed to the rich to give up their temptation and the worker to produce more.

Concluding Sardar Patel asked the citizens of Calcutta to form in every 'mohallas' swayam sevak dals to deal with the lawbreakers. Even if the offenders were our dear ones, we must make them realise that the way they were pursuing was not the way for achieving anything. If they could do it, the fair name and the prestige of Calcutta, nay of Bengal, would once again be regained.

PRECAUTIONS

Two hours before Sardar Patel was due to speak, thousands of people had assembled at the place and a great many more were trekking their way to the ground across the maidan from all directions.

Strong security measures were taken and the rostrum, from where the Deputy Prime Minister was to address the meeting, was kept about 50 feet away from the nearest listener. The Calcutta police force, including the mounted constabulary, were specially mobilised and they flanked the route from Government House to the ground.

In spite of a winter day, by early afternoon over 200 ice-cream vendors were doing a roaring trade at the ground.

Sardar Patel was lustily cheered when he arrived at the ground accompanied by his daughter Maniben and the West Bengal Governor, Dr. Katju at about three thirty p.m. Shouts of "Sardar Patel ki Jai" and "Bande Mataram" rent the air. The Deputy Prime Minister ascended the eleven-foot rostrum with the help of a specially-built hydraulic lift. This had been installed under the advice and guidance of Dr. B. C. Roy, Premier, to spare the Deputy Prime Minister the strain.

Sardar Patel addressed his 5,00,000 listeners through 37 high-powered loudspeakers, and his speech was relayed to millions by All India Radio.

APPLAUSES

Sardar Patel spoke for 65 minutes in Hindi sitting in a chair. The huge audience listened to him with attention and the silence was occasionally broken only by loud and prolonged applauses. He spoke with deliberate accents and in a clear tone.

On ascending the rostrum, he acknowledged the greetings of the people with folded hands. With him on the dais were seated Dr. Katju, Dr. Roy, the Industry and Supply Minister, Dr. Mookherjee, Miss Maniben Patel, Mr. V. Shanker, his Secretary, and a security officer.

The proceedings ended with "Jana Gana Mana".

COMPOSE ALL YOUR DIFFERENCES

Advice To Congressmen

Sardar Patel repeated his appeal to the West Bengal Congressmen today to compose their differences and strengthen the hands of the Government to fight the anti-social elements and to solve the various problems confronting the country at present.

He was addressing the Presidents and Secretaries of West Bengal District Congress Committee, as well as prominent Congressmen, at Government House.

He said that he had come to Bengal "in spite of my failing health", with the hope and belief that he would succeed in "rejuvenating" the Provincial Congress. If this could be done, he had no doubt, the Congress in other Provinces would also benefit and the organisation would re-establish itself in the country to serve its people.

ACCUSATIONS

During the last few days, Sardar Patel said, he had been hearing Congressmen accusing each other. No useful purpose would be served thereby. It was no good recalling the past. What they needed was that they must be united and support the Government. If Congressmen went on criticising the actions of Government formed by their own nominees, then how could they stop criticisms from others? No Government could function without the support of the people, he added.

Sardar Patel addressed himself particularly to the Congressmen who had come from the districts, and said they should not be guided by the power politics in Calcutta. He had often seen that Congressmen, reputed for their work in the villages, lost contact with the people as soon as they came to the city and mixed themselves with party groupings.

This, he said, would destroy the very foundation of the Congress. They must keep their contact with the villagers and people in general.

STRENGTHEN IT

If they maintained that touch keeping themselves aloof from party politics, they could put "pressure on their leaders in the metropolis and end this quarrel. The organisation, thus strengthened, would make itself again very popular with the masses.

The Deputy Prime Minister referred to the "dearth" of leadership in West Bengal and said that this had resulted in the Congressmen "fighting each other for power and offices".

If they continued to quarrel over power and position, the organisation built up by years of hard labour and sufferings would be disintegrated and if Bengal Congress was thus disintegrated, similar things, he feared, might happen in the rest of India. In the absence of individual leaders or "outstanding personality" he suggested that they must have collective leadership to meet together to strengthen the organisation and the Government.

Aga Khan To Visit Agra

AGRA, Jan. 15 (PTI): His Highness the Aga Khan is vising Agra on January 30 for meeting his followers after attending the inauguration celebrations of the Indian Republic at Delhi for whoch it is understood the Government of India had invited him.

H. Weiss Reaches Final

TENNIS AT HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD (Dn Jan. 15 (PTI). H. Weiss of Argentina played a great game this evening to eliminate Bartroli of Spain in men's singles semi-finals of the Hyderabad hardcourt Tennis Championships at the Mandi Jung Stadium here.

After being one set all H Weiss was in arrears at 5-1, but staged a remarkable recovery to reel off six games in a row to beat Bartroli at 4-6, 6-2, 7-5.

Mrs. H Weiss annexed the ladies singles title by defeating Miss Kornfeld of Israel by 6-1, 6-1

In the other men's singles semi-final Masip of Spain had an easy victory over A. Weiss of Israel at 6-1, 6-2. Massip will now meet H Weiss in the finals tomorrow.

Masip and Bartroli beat H Weiss and Fazaleth 6-2, 6-2 and will now meet Ghouse Mohammed and Bobbji in the final of men's doubles tomorrow. Ghouse Mohammed and Bobbji easily won over Janakiramiah and Bujanga Rao at 6-2, 6-1.

National Hardcourts Tennis Commences

MADRAS, Jan. 15—The All-India Hard-court Tennis Championships commenced here today when five first round matches were played at the Madras Corporation Tennis Stadium

Following are the results.—

MEN'S SINGLES: P J D Saram beat Siddaraj 6 2, 6-3; L. P. Ernst beat S. Rajam 6-4, 6 2; P. S Seshadri beat Mahadevan 7-5, 6 1.

LADIES SINGLES: Miss D. Fonseca beat Miss N. Krishnamma 6 2, 6 2. Miss C. Fonseca w.o. Miss Sarada Ambil

LADIES DOUBLES: Miss D Fonseca and Miss C. Fonseca beat Miss Appa Rao and Miss Kamala 6 2, 6 0.

DWARKANATH BAGS 8 WKTS. FOR 180 RUNS

Inter-Varsity Cricket

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15.—In the Inter-University Rohinton Baria Cricket Championship match between Delhi and Banaras, Delhi University today scored 250 runs in their first innings. Banaras University who had scored 215 in their first innings yesteday were 175 for four wickets in the second innings when the play ended on the second day today. Dwarkanath of Banaras captured eight Delhi wickets for 108 runs.

INDIA'S DEFENCE SERVICES

(Continued from Page 4)

ment the common organization, training and equipment of the Atlantic Pact countries. Although the question is vital for our Armed Forces, clearly, it cannot be decided by the military authorities. It can be decided only by the Government, and at the highest level of Government. But from a strictly military point of view the various aspects of the question can be taken into account, and the advantages and disadvantages weighed. That is what I am going to do in brief.

(A) The first aspect is political. It must be obvious that no standardization of the military training and equipment of one country with another foreign country can take place without a political alignment of the country in question with a certain foreign country or group of foreign countries. No country would trust another country with its technical designs and military plans and methods unless it felt sure of the foreign country's friendliness and eventual co-operation in war. Thus, politically, while there is advantage in military cooperation with a powerful outside country, the disadvantage lies in the fact that there is also a large amount of advance commitment to the policies of the more powerful country.

(B) The second aspect is industrial. No country of the present-day world can dispense with foreign aid on military equipment, except two—the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. Furthermore, it is a great advantage to have a powerful industrial country behind one, particularly a country whose factories will not lie absolutely at the mercy of an enemy air force in the event of a war. But on the other hand it must be carefully considered whether the country with which one has chosen to be associated will in fact be able to maintain industrial production in the event of a war and will also be able to retain command of the sea and air so as to be able to maintain an uninterrupted flow of supplies. It is useless to depend on a highly vulnerable country for one's military equipment.

(C) The third aspect is military. There is a good deal to be said for standardization in advance with a country on whose side one is likely to find oneself in the event of a war. Tactically, that would enable one's Armed Forces to co-operate with foreign forces on a footing of equality and without loss of fire power and mobility. From the point of view of supply and maintenance the advantages would be even greater. But these advantages are balanced by the consideration that standardization with the powerful foreign country is more likely than not to make the weaker associate subordinate to the military command and policy of the stronger.

These then are the large and important considerations which must be weighed both by our people and our Government before our country can finally decide the question of tandardization. It is enough at this stage to take note of the factors. The decision must be left to others and also to the future."

The Army Day, originally fixed for January 15, has been postponed sine die.

EMPIRE GAMES MAY BE FILMED

Rights To Be Paid For By Newsreel Companies

AUCKLAND, Jan. 15 (PTI-Reuter): Newsreel companies may take films of the Empire Games here next month if they were ready to pay for the rights

This was stated today by the Mayor of Auckland, J. A. Allum, who is chairman of directors of the Newsprint Games Company

He said "nobody is getting any dividend or directors fees out of the games A large amount of money is involved and the games must be run on businesslike lines. We are not going to be panicked by a bombardment of words from England"

BRILLIANT UNBEATEN CENTURY BY J.B. KHOT

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Continuing their match against St. Xavier's College in the Bombay City Police Invitation Cricket Tournament, Young Zoroastrian Cricket Club piled up a large total of 312 for 9 wickets and then declared their innings closed, and dismissed their rivals St Xavier's College for a paltry 150 runs, and won the match by 162 runs

Resuming their innings 212 for 5, wickets the overnight not outs J. B Khot 86 and K. Peddar was first out at 241 scoring 29 runs and his sixth wicket stand with J B Khot had realised 108 good runs Continuing to bat freely and scoring all round the wicket, J B Khot a former Bombay player, was again concerned in another big partnership for 7th wicket. He with R. Screwala added 55 runs, and this seventh wicket partnership consolidated the position of their side. At 312 when the ninth wicket fell, Young Zoroastrian C. C. declared their innings closed, and J B Khot carried his bat for his brilliant 127 runs.

Commencing their innings against Zoroastrians, St. Xavier's College fared very badly. Except their skipper B. R. Irani, who carried his bat for polished 70, and A Ratnagar, who scored 31, none could stand against the bowling of their opponents, and these two between them took the total from 61 to 104 when Ratnagar was out. They added 43 good runs for sixth wicket. The most damage was done by two Young Zoroastrians' bowlers—B. Movdawala and M Rajkotwala who shared the bowling honours taking 8 wickets between them. B. Movdawala took 4 for 27 while 4 wickets of Rajkotwala cost him 13.25 runs apiece, and helped their side to win the match

SCORE:

YOUNG ZOROASTRIAN CRICKET CLUB 1st INNINGS: R. Bharuch b A. Ratnagar 44, J. Shastri run out 6; G. Shroff b B. R. Irani 24; J. B Khot not out 127 M. Rajkotwala c M. Jani b C. Anwar 18; F. Peddar b B. R. Irani 4; K. Peddar b A. Ratnagar 29; R. Screwala b C. Anwar 24 J. Unwala b C. Anwar 10; B. Movdawala b B. Irani 5 M. S. Bagli did not bat; Extras 21. Total 312 for 9 wkts declared.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 8 2 58, 3 97, 4 128, 5/133, 6 241, 7 296, 8 307, 9 312

BOWLING ANALYSIS: B. R. Irani 39.4 10 79 3, A Ratnagar 22 1 84 2, A. Jagashia 11 2 24 —, C. Anwar 11 — 41 3, M. Ratansey 12 — 82 M Irani 2 — 10 —.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE 1st INNINGS: B. R Irani not out 70; H. K Udpikar lbw B. Movdawala 0, A N Jogesia b B. Movdawala 0; M D Irani c and b B. Movdawala 18; S R Ratansey b B Movdawala 0; Hedwekar b Rajkotwala 2 Jadan b Rajkotwala 3; Butani b Rajkotwala 0; B C Cooper c and b J. Unwala 6; A Ratnagar b Rajkotwala 31; C Anwar lbw J Unwala 9; Extras 11. Total 150 for 10 wkts.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 8 2 8, 3 38, 4/38, 5/61, 6/104, 7 120, 8 126, 9 126.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: J B. Khot 13 4 28 —, B. Movdawala 14 5 27 4 M. Rajkotwala 22 5 53 4, M Bagli 8 3 6 — J. Unwala 5.3 2 14 2, J. Shastri 8 1 10 —.

SUB AREA SPORTS AT MADRAS

MADRAS, Jan. 14.

In the annual sports of the Headquarters, Madras sub-area which concluded here today, the first Travancore Infantry swept the board by annexing the championship cup with 107 points. The Fifteenth Dogras came second with fourteen points.

The first Travancore Infantry won the grow more food competition cup also which was a novel feature of this years competition.

Mrs. Gurbachan Singh distributed the prizes.

R

LOSS OF RATION CARDS

MANY APPLICANTS for replacement of lost ration cards are not in a position to furnish material details of their lost ration cards. As the Rationing Authorities cannot, without this information, issue an effective cancellation order against the lost card the issue of a substitute card is delayed until further enquiries are made.

In order to avoid any delay and annoyance, you are requested to keep a note separately, of the Serial Nos. and Code Nos. of the ration cards and the Authorised Distributor's Reference Registers' Nos. etc

Cardholders are also requested to preserve for at least one month their cashmemoes which also give helpful information, about the missing cards.

WORRELL REMAINS UNBEATEN WITH 223

Commonwealth Side Compiles 448 Runs

INDIA'S PROMISING START

COMMONWEALTH XI (1st. INNINGS) 448.
INDIAN XI (1st. INNINGS) FOR NO LOSS 46

KANPUR, Jan 15

PRESSING home the advantage given by the 151 run third wicket partnership between Livingston and Worrell the Commonwealth cricket team built up a sizeable first innings total of 448 runs today on the second day of their Fourth "Test" Match against India here today. India made a promising start by putting on forty-six for no loss when stumps were drawn for the day.

Half the visitor's total was contributed by the West Indian Frank Worrell, whose unbeaten knock of 223 was marked by supreme confidence and ease. It was not a faultless innings—he was dropped at 8, 191 and 201—but it was a display of determined and graceful batting.

Worrell now holds the record for the highest individual score for the present series of Test having lowered Hazare's of 175 not out made at Calcutta.

The most successful bowlers on the Indian side were Hazare, Ghulam Ahmed and Gaekwad who captured three wickets each conceding 59, 129 and 112 runs respectively.

India's fielding deteriorated today and several catches went abegging.

Over twenty thousand spectators watched today's play.

When the game was resumed in the morning Ghulam Ahmed succeeded in dismissing Freer and Alley for the addition of thirty runs to the overnight Commonwealth total of 236. Two more wickets, those of Langdon and Pope, fell when the new ball was taken ten minutes before the lunch interval.

The century partnership between Worrel and George Tribe after the lunch interval was the brightest spell of cricket in the match so far. Tribe who played a dashing innings of sixty-one executed delightful strokes all round the wicket. After his dismissal by Ghulam Ahmed the Commonwealth innings was rounded off by Gaekwad who captured the wickets of Fitzmaurice and Lambert just before tea.

Mushtaq Ali and Mankad opened India's first innings promisingly. Mushtaq Ali, batted with his usual grace and ease and was particularly severe on the left arm pace bowler Lambert who sent down quite a few rising ones.

Ghulam Ahmad, who bowled remarkably well yesterday without success, secured two wickets this morning, those of Freer and Alley before 30 runs were added to the overnight total, while the introduction of the new ball in the attack a few minutes before lunch was responsible for two more wickets.

Indian bowlers were on top again but they could do nothing in regard to Worrell who with 173 seemed to be well set for the highest individual score of the test series.

FREER BEATEN

Worrell, the overnight centurian, and Fred Freer resumed their First Innings and Ghulam Ahmad, who tied up the batsmen throughout yesterday and Hiralal Gaekwad were in charge of bowling. After scoring a two, Fred Freer was bowled by Ghulam Ahmad with a well pitched off-break which he tried to play back and was beaten completely (238-4-26).

The hard hitter Australian left-hand batsman Alley who filled in the breach was beaten twice by Ghulam Ahmad. Worrell on the other hand batted with ease and confidence. He late cut Gaekwad for a boundary, while Alley emulated him by a similar stroke off Gaekwad and followed it up with another four to fine leg.

The first half hour's play yielded 26 runs. Alley powerfully hooked Ghulam Ahmad to square leg boundary and in attempting to swipe the next ball mistimed and cocked it up. Phadkar moving yards towards the leg in anticipation brought off a spectacular catch over the head of Mantri to dismiss the Australian for 15 runs. (266-5-15).

LANGDON SURVIVES

Langdon who came in next started off with a risky four between the first and second slips off Gaekwad while Worrell went on relentlessly to push up his score unperturbed by the spinners. When Worrell's total stood up at 148 Hazare rung the first change in the bowling bringing on leftarm medium pace spin bowler Mankad.

He square cut him neatly for two to attain his individual 150 which included 14 fours. He made it in four hours 45 minutes. Langdon survived a confident appeal for legbefore by Mankad who had him repeatedly beaten.

NEW BALL

Worrell was batting methodically and had evidently set his mind to top the individual biggest score of the Test series, by the touring team, 158 by Oldfield in the Third Test at Calcutta.

The introduction of the new ball at 329 changed the complexion of the game and resulted in the dismissal of two quick wickets. Langdon was out legbefore to Phadkar for 25 after having stayed perlously at the crease for 80 minutes, while George Pope was sent back to the pavilion before he broke his "duck", legbefore to Hazare at the same total.

George Tribe filled in the break and played out the last ball of the over in the pre-lunch period with the Commonwealth total standing at 329 for 7 wickets.

The Indian fielding became very indifferent and the crowd which had now increased to over 22,000 jeered at every lapse. Worrell stole a few singles off Gaekwad and Ghulam Ahmed and reached 199. His partner Tribe got a "life" at this stage Phadkar failing to hold a catch in the slips off Gaekwad's bowling.

With a single off Gaekwad Worrell obtained his double century amidst thunderous applause. His second hundred was made in two hundred minutes, twenty minutes more than he took for his first. In all he had hit fifteen fours.

In trying to pull Ghulam Ahmed to the leg Worrell gave a hot chance to Mankad which the field failed to accept. Worrell had then just crossed his 200 mark.

Worrell was 218 when he cocked up a ball but Phadkar could not cover the ground adequately to hold a return catch. Scoring a single off Phadkar in the next over he sent up the score to 429 at 3 p.m. The pair had added 100 runs in 93 minutes and Tribe's contribution was 56.

Ghulam Ahmed came in place of Phadkar and Tribe hooked him to the leg boundary but the Hyderabad bowler had him caught behind the wicket off his next ball (434-8-61).

D. Fitzmaurice did not stay for long and after he had scored a single he was tempted out of the crease by Gaekwad and Mantri smartly stumped him—(431-9-1). With a three off Gaekwad, Worrell added a hundred runs to his overnight total. The last man Harry Lambert swiped Ghulam Ahmed to the leg for a four and scored two singles, thereafter Gaekwad rounded of the visitors innings by having him caught in the slips by Phadkar, Worrell remained unbeaten with a masterly 223.

India opened her first innings after tea promisingly with Mushtaq Ali and Vinoo Mankad to the bowling of Lambert and Fitzmaurice who seemed to be getting more life out of the pitch than Phadkar could with his pace bowling.

Mankad was hit in the shoulder by a rising ball from Lambert who had the field set in a semi-circle round the batsman. Mushtaq Ali facing Lambert pulled a rising ball to the leg boundary over the heads of the fielders.

Mushtaq Ali and Mankad remained together at close of play with 29 and 17 respectively in a total of 46 for no loss.

SCORE BOARD

COMMONWEALTH (First Innings)

Norman Oldfield, c Mantri b V. S. Hazare	0
Winston Place, c Hazare b H. Gaekwad	8
Livingstone, lbw b Hazare	80
Frank Worrel not out	223
Freed Freer, b Ghulam Ahmed	36
W. Alley, c Phadkar b Ghulam Ahmed	15
L. Langdon, lbw b Phadkar	25
George Pope, lbw b Hazare	0
George Tribe c Mantri b Ghulam Ahmed	61
D. Fitzmaurice st. Mantri b Gaekwad	1
H. Lambert, c Phadkar b Gaekwad	6
Extras	3
Total	448

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/2, 2/19, 3/170, 4/238, 5/266, 6/328, 7/329, 8/435, 9/438.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

	O	M	R	W
Phadkar	20	3	49	1
Hazare	23	4	59	3
Gaekwad	48.1	17	112	3
Ghulam Ahmed	62	17	129	3
Mankad	25	1	87	0
Umrigar	3	0	9	0

INDIA (First Innings)

Mushtaq Ali batting	29
Vinoo Mankad batting	17
Extras	0
Total (for no loss)	46

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Lambert	8	3	25	0
Fitzmaurice	7	3	13	0
Tribe	1	0	8	0

DR. KANGAS XI LOSES TO C. C. I.

Centuries By Patel, Lawyer And Ibrahim

BOMBAY Sunday.

Continuing their match on the Parsee Gymkhana Ground at the Kennedy Sea Face against Cricket Club of India, Dr. Kanga's XI made 372 runs for 8 wickets and declared their innings closed. Their overnight not outs J. B. Patel 109 and J. S. Lawyer 33 resumed their innings. After making 124 Patel retired.—The good work was however carried on by J. S. Lawyer who scored a brilliant century. When the score was 372 for 8 they applied the closure.

In reply Cricket Club of India opened their innings with K. C. Ibrahim and Madhu Amersey and they gave C.C.I. a good start by putting on 71 runs for the first wicket when Madhu Amersey was out for 47. To win their match C.C.I. continued to score fast and they were successful. They scored 386 runs for 6 wickets. The C.C.I. have to thank for their victory to K. C. Ibrahim—108 retired, Madhu Amersey 47, K. Bose —79 retired, V. N. Raiji 33 not out, and Madan Raiji 53.

Score:— Dr. Ganga's XI:— 372 for 8 wkts. declared (J. B. Patel 124, J. S. Lawyer 114, M. Mistry 49; A. Abraham 3 for 60) C.C.I.— 381 for 6 wkts. (K. C. Ibrahim 108, Madhu Amersey 47, K. Bose 79, Madan Raiji 53) V. N. Raiji 33 not out; B. Govadia 3 for 129).

Islam Gym. Draw with Brothers' Club

In the other match at the Kennedy Sea Face, Islam Gymkhana played Brothers Club on their own ground. Making the first use of the wicket Islam Gymkhana made 239 for 7 wkts and at that same total they declared their innings close.

In reply Brothers Club were able to collect 198 runs for 6 wickets at the end of the day. The match ended in a draw.

Score:— Islam Gym. 239 for 7 wkts declared (M. Mohindun 65, E. S. Maka 31, I. Khopikar 31, V. S. Rajmee 31; B. P. Kadam 3 for 62) Brothers Club:- 198 for 6 wkts. (Panjabi 48, D'Souza 40, Shah 40: Mohiudin 3 for 66).

Bombay Gymkhana Win

In their friendly match, on their own Ground at the Azad Maidan, against Bombay United, Bombay Gymkhana won their match by 48 runs. Going in to bat first Bombay United made 163. In reply to this Bombay Gymkhana scored 211 runs.

Score: Bombay United— 163 for 10 wkts. (K. C. Abdulla 36, S. L. Patil 34; Coates 4 for 16). Bombay Gymkhana:- 211 for 10 wkts (J. H. Birtwhistle 30, P. C. R. Coates 34, P. D. R. Coates 38, R. F. Moss 33; S. L. Patil 3 for 37).

For More Sports News Please See Page 5

EASY WIN FOR G. I. P.

Provincial Hockey Championship

BOMBAY, Sunday.

GIP Railway 'A' this season's senior league runners up experienced little difficulty in gaining an easy victory over Greater Bombay Police, who only two days ago caused a surprise by beating Times 'A'. This evening's Provincial Hockey Championship match resulted in a four nil victory for the Railway.

The Railway scored their first goal through Nabi Shah who converted a penalty corner in the fifth minute. Three minutes later Bocarro put the Railway further ahead. The Police failed to make the most of a fine pass from Misquitta their outer and the Railwaymen crossed over with a two goal lead.

Midway through the second half Munir scored his sides third goal from a brilliant solo effort and soon afterwards Bocarro crowned his efforts with a brilliant goal from the top of the circle. Jameson missed a golden opportunity of scoring for the Police when he was well placed and had only the goalie to beat.

Earlier, Catholic Gymkhana beat Young Comrades by a fairly comfortable margin in their replayed match. They won by five clear goals. The score at half time was two nil. D'Mello and Norman Fernandes being the goalgetters.

After the interval D'Mello, C. Rodrigues and A. D'Souza scored the remaining goals.

Still earlier in the same tournament Boys Own Club registered a resounding win against the second string of the Times of India. George Fernandes scored three of the six goals and N. D'Souza scored two and H. Pires one.

CEYLON CRICKET TEAM TO TOUR PAKISTAN

First Test To Be Played At Lahore

LAHORE, Jan. 13 (PTI-Reuter): The Ceylon Cricket team to tour Pakistan will play six matches during its visit to the country, including two four-day Tests, one at Lahore and the other at Karachi.

The team, including 15 players and a manager is expected to arrive in Karachi from Colombo by air on March 12 and leave the next day for Peshawar, where they will play their first match against the Governor's XI on March 15 and 16, according to the itinerary drawn up by the Cricket Control Board of Pakistan.

The first Test will be held at Lahore on March 23, 24, 25 and 26, and the second Test will be played at Karachi on April 8, 9 and 10 and 11 against a Pakistan XI.

The tour is expected to last a month.

JOE DAVIS CREATES A WORLD RECORD

Makes Six Century Breaks In Four Days

NEWCASTLE, Jan. 14 (PTI-Reuter).

Joe Davis, retired undefeated world snooker champion, created a world record today of having made six century breaks within four days.

Playing against the North American champion, George Chenier, Canada, to whom he conceded ten points in each of the 71 frames—an exhibition match which began on Monday—Davis topped the century on Wednesday, twice on Thursday, once on Friday and twice again today.

Davis won the match by 42 frames to 29.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Cooperage

2-30 p.m. G.S.M. vs. Siddarth (Inter College).

3-45 p.m. Dockyard 'A" vs. BPTA.

4-50 p.m. Bombay City 'A' vs Goans (Provincial Championship).

St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel

3 p.m. Rula vs Ordnance

4 p.m. B.S.N. vs. Blue Wizards

5 p.m. G.B Police vs Black Spiders (Parel).

BILLIARDS

Byculla Y.M.C.A.

3-15 p.m. R. Jhangiani (—15) vs. A. Ballard (—325).

TENNIS

G. M. College Courts

2-30 p.m. Mixed Doubles first and second round.

"GUSSIE" MORAN CLAIMS WOMEN'S SINGLES TITLE

NEW DELHI, Jan 15 (PTI): The singles title in the Northern Indian Lawn Tennis Championships here went to the Filipino, Felixicissimo Ampon, who won the singles title in the national championships at Allahabad recently. In partnership with his countryman, C. Carmona, Ampon won yesterday the doubles title in the Delhi tournament.

There was, however, an upset in the women's singles, for Mrs. Patricia Todd, America's number 4 woman player who was fancied to win the title, lost to her compatriot, Miss Gertrude Moran, ranked number 7 in the United States.

Mrs. Todd, who with Miss Moran lost in the doubles final yesterday, however, won the mixed doubles event in partnership with the Yugoslav. D. Mitic.

Harisha Khana won the junior singles title and also the doubles title in partnership with K. K. Singh.

Following are the full classified results of today's matches.

MEN'S SINGLES (Final): F. Ampon (Philippines) beat G. L. Paish (Britain) 6-4, 4-6, 6-0, 6-1.

WOMEN'S SINGLES (Final): Miss Gertrude Moran (United States) beat Mrs. Patricia Todd (United States) 6-1, 4-6, 6-1.

MIXED DOUBLES (Quarter-final): G. L. Paish and Mrs. Betty Hilton (Britain) beat C. Spychala (Czechoslovakia) and Miss Jean Quertier 7-5, 6-8, 6-3.

MIXED DOUBLES (Semi-final): D. Mitic (Yugoslavia) and Mrs. Patricia Todd (United States) beat G. I. Paish and Mrs. Betty Hilton (Britain) 7-5, 6-0.

MIXED DOUBLES (Final): D Mitic (Yugoslavia) and Mrs. Patricia Todd (United States) beat P. Washer (Belgium) and Miss Gertrude Moran (United States) 6-2, 6-2.

JUNIOR SINGLES:— Harish Khanna beat Pritam Mehta 6-2, 6-2.

JUNIOR DOUBLES: K. K. Singh and Harish Khanna beat Relan and Puri 6-3 6-2.

Senior Olympics In Bombay

A fine action picture shows Bombay's leading hurdlers taking the first hurdle in characteristic style—each a study by itself—in the 110 Metres event which was won by L. Woodcock (extreme right). Neville Gotting (second from right) finished second a little ahead of Baldev Singh (No. 117 at extreme left). H. Biggle, who won the same event in the Junior Olympics last week is the fourth athlete seen in the picture.

Getting off to a slightly bad start, Lavy Pinto (No. 138 in the picture on the left) is seen putting in a spirited run to beat L. Woodcock (No. 94) at the tapes in the 100 Metres Run. J. De Mello (No. 120) who came in third is seen in the centre. Lavy Pinto, the star Tata Sports Club sprinter won the 200 metres as well. The picture on the right shows the winners of the Women's Broad Jump event at the Victory Stand. Miss Pat Mendonca, Miss Banoo Gazdar and Miss Ketty Behram finished in the order named.

INDIAN 200 METRES RECORD EQUALLED BY L. PINTO

Roshan Mistry Breaks 200 Metres Timing

BOMBAY, Sunday.

BRILLIANT runs in the sprint events--which included the equalling of an Indian record---by the Tata Sports Club's champion short-distance runner Lavy Pinto was easily the outstanding performance on the final day of Fifteenth Provincial Olympic Games which concluded this evening at the Brabourne Stadium.

Pinto, who beat a smart field in the 100 as well as the 200 metres, broke the Bombay record and also equalled the Indian record 22.1 seconds in the latter event. A slow start very nearly cost him the 100 metres championship, but putting in brilliant late run he managed to beat Bombay's wellknown sprinter Leslie Woodcock on the tapes. Woodcock, on whom age apparently is telling—he has been on the top for very nearly ten years now—had however the consolation of winning the 110 metres hurdles.

The men's individual championship however went to C. Furtado of the Rangers Club, who had monopolised the long-distance events. Furtado finished the meet with 18 points to his credit, well ahead of his nearest rival M. Kaunds who had thirteen to his credit.

Miss Roshan Mistry, the champion athlete of the St. Xavier's College was not to be outdone by her male colleagues. She also improved upon the Bombay record in the 200 metres run by covering the distance in 27.4 seconds which is .35 of a second better than the previous one.

The women's individual championship was won by this promising young athlete who scored 12 points and Miss Banoo Gazdar and Miss Bhagi Thadani tied for the runner-up position with ten to their credit.

The team championship honours in men's events went to the Tata Sports Club who beat the Rangers Club very convincingly. The women's section was won by the St. Xavier's College, whose representatives monopolised the track events.

BAD SPORTSMANSHIP

There was an ugly incident which marred the evening's sport which shocked those present, officials, competitors and spectators alike, except those, of course, who were responsible for the rank bad sportsmanship which should be strongly condemned by all those who have the good of sport at heart.

In the 1000 meters cycle sprint, R. J Mullafiroz of the Empire Wheelers was made to cycle for the third place with E. J. Mistry of the H.M.I. Dockyard Sports Club in a match of two races. The first was won by Mullafiroz, and in the second match he judges were unable to separate the two, and justifiably ordered the tie to be decided by another match between the two contestants. Mullafiroz, obviously dissatisfied with the decision, refused to comply and defied the Committee by saying that they could "count him out" This was the signal for Mullafiroz's supporters to a disgraceful show of hooliganism. They booed and abused Mistry, when he went on the track for a solo cycling run which was quite in order, for him to claim the third place.

Not content with this small section of the crowd, who took upon themselves the right to dispute the judges' verdict, indulged in a very boisterous and unsportsmanlike behaviour, threatening and abusing the officials and the winner of the third place Mistry.

A request by some officials to observe peace was very curtly and rudely mocked at, and in spite of their best efforts the offenders persisted in their disgusting attitude.

Commodore H. R. Inigo-Jones of the Royal Indian Navy presided and distributed the prizes.

The following were the results:—

MEN'S EVENTS

100 Meters Run

Lavy Pinto (Tata's) 1. L. Woodcock (Rangers) 2. Bunny Fernandes (Tata's) 3. Time: 10.9 secs.

200 Meters Run Men

Lavy Pinto (Tata's) 1. Lt. S. C. Rastogi (Bombay Sappers) 2. L. C. Woodcock (Rangers) 3. Time: 22.1 secs. (New Bombay Record and equals Indian record).

400 Meters Run

O. Pinto (Rangers) 1. M. Kaunds (Tata's) 2. B. D'Costa (Tata's) 3. Time: 51.00 secs.

1500 Metres Run

C. Furtado Rangers 1. Ferras Peters Tata 2. Michael D'Souza Goan Sports Club 3. Time: 4 mins. 19 secs.

110 Meters High Hurdles

L. Woodcock (Rangers) 1. N. Gotting (Rangers) 2. Baldev Singh (Tata's) 3. Time: 15.8 secs.

400 Meters Hurdles

M. Kaunds (Tata's) 1. Benny D'Costa (Tata's) 2. S. D'Silva (Rangers) 3. Time: 59.00 secs.

Throwing The Juvenile

Baldev Singh (Tata) 1. R. S. Kumbia (Tata) 2. Shanker Khot (Sub. Area, Bombay) 3. Dist. 152 ft. 8 in.

Throwing the Hammer

Lt. B. S. Rekhi (Royal Indian Navy) 1. I. A. Negori (Gujerat Sports Club) 2. K. S. Menon Khalsa College 3. Distance 86 ft. 6 1/4 inches.

Running High Jump

Ullal S. Rao (Tata Sports Club) 1. E. Nevis (Rangers) 2. N. S. Ghai 3. Height 5 ft. 9½ inches.

Hop, Step and Jump

P. N. Kakar (Tatas) 1. Marshall D'Souza (Tatas) 2. S. R. Ullal (Tatas) 3 Distance: 42 ft. 11.3/4 in.

3000 Meters Walk

R. A. Kotian (Tata's) 1. M. S. 31.3 secs

400 Metres (4 x 100) Relay

Rangers Club 1 Panchagani PHS Kotian (Levers) 2. Ramana Shetty (Kanara Athletic) 3. Time: 16 min. O "B" Club 2. Tata Sports 3 Time 44.9 secs.

1600 Metres (4 x 100) Relay

Rangers 1, Tata S.C. 2. Time. 3 min. 36. secs.

1000 Meters Cycle Time Trial

P. R. Sarkari 1. Adi Havewalla 2 E. J. Mistry 3. Time: 1 min. 32.2 secs.

4000 Meters Cycle Lap Race

Dhun Guad (Malcom Cycling Club) 1. Havewalla Bombay Cycling Club 2 Dead Heat M. s A. J. Pramji and Damri (Boy of Empire Wheelers) Time 7 mins. 11.6 secs.

4000 Metres Cycle Team Pursuit

Bombay Cycling Club 1. Malcolm Cycling Club 2.

WEIGHT LIFTING

BANTAM-WEIGHT: D. W. Phinomi (Save's Physical Culture Institute) 5 to lbs. I. R. S. Desai (Athletic Assembly) 510 lbs. 2. N. K. Apte (Save's Physical Culture Institute) 500 lbs. 3.

N. K. Apte broke the Indian record in the Bantamweight Press clean by lifting 160 lbs. (actual weight 159½ lbs.), and improved upon the previous best by 4½ lbs.

D. W Phenomi created a new Bombay Record in Bantamweight Clean and Jerk by lifting 210 lbs. (actual weight 207 lbs.) thus bettering the previous one by 2 lbs.*

LIGHTWEIGHT: K. Wadiraj (H.G.) 570 lbs. 1. C. N. Gujerati (B.P.W.I. Assn.) 540 lbs. 2 A. N. P. Haran (Matunga A. C.) 525 lbs. 3

K. Wadiraj created a new Bombay record in Lightweight Snatch by lifting 175 lbs. (actual weight 173 3/4). The previous record was 171 lbs.

MIDDLEWEIGHT: J. D. Telang (B.B. & C.I.Rly.) 580 lbs. H. V. Thakkar (Modern Health Home) 555 lbs. 2 R. E. Lincoln (B.P.W.I. Assn.) 550 lbs. 3.

WOMEN'S EVENTS

100 Meters Run

Miss. P. Mendonca (Tata's) 1. Miss Roshan Mistry (St. Xaviers College) 2. Miss Banu Gazdar (St. Xaviers College) 3. Time: 12.8 secs.

200 Meters Run

Miss Roshan Mistry (St. Xaviers) 1. Miss Banoo Gazdar (St. Xaviers) 2. Miss C. Peters (Rangers) 3. Time 27 4 (New Bombay Record).

Running Broad Jump

Miss Pat Mendonca (Tata's) 1. Miss Banoo Gazdar (St. Xaviers Coll.) 2 Miss Behram Ketty (St. Xaviers Coll.) 3. Distance: 16 ft. 2 inches.

Putting The Shot

Thadani Bhagi (Tatas) 1. N. Bhapu Ruby (BPOA Maharashtra 2. Naju Patel (BPOA Maharashtra) 2. Dist 30 ft. 5 1/2 in.

Throwing The Discus

Thadani Bhagi (Tatas) 1. P. Goss (Tatas) 2. Naju Patel (BPOA Maharashtra) 3 Distance: 77 ft 1 in.

1000 Meters Cycle Lap Race (Women) Finals.

D. Darookhanawala (B.P.O.A. Bombay) 1. Dulcie Wythe (Bombay Wheelers) 2

400 Metres Relay (4 x 100)

St. Xavier's College 1. Panchagani PHSO "B" Club 2. BPOA Maharashtra Branch 3 Time 56.5 secs.

Team Championship For Men

Winners: Tata Sports Club Points 81 1/2.

Runners-up: Rangers Club 59 1/2.

Team Championship For Women

Winners: St. Xavier's College Points 34.

Runners-up: Tata Sports Club 18.

Individual Championship For Men

Winners: C. Furtado (Rangers) Points 18.

Runner-up: M. Kaunds (Tatas) Points 13.

Individual Championship For women

Winner: Banoo Gazdar (St Xavier's College) Points 12.

Runners-up: Pat Mendonca and Thadani Bhagi (Tatas) Points 10 each

Prosperous Year For Plantation Industries

A REVIEW OF 1949'S TEA, COFFEE, RUBBER

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15.

THE plantation industries of India had generally a prosperous year. The performance of the Indian tea industry in 1949 was indeed very creditable. Both North and South Indian tea estates set up new production records in their long history. The present production trend indicates that the increase in the 1949 output is likely to make good the loss on account of the partition of the Sylhet district in August, 1947.

In other words, the output in the Indian Union in 1949 is likely to be equal or even exceed the pre-partition record figure of 593 million lbs. reached in 1946. It should be noted that as the result of the partition, India lost nearly 45 million lbs. of tea which is now the average output of Pakistan's tea gardens.

Production of tea in North India from April to November, 1949 amounted to the high figure of 466.0 million lbs. as against 445-8 million lbs. for the same period a year ago. Assuming that the outturn during December would amount to about 14 million lbs., the total may be placed at 480 million lbs., as against 446 milion lbs. in 1948. Since the estimates are based on 81.3 per cent of the reported area and as the 1948 final figures were placed at 462 million lbs. as against the provisional figures of 446 million lbs. the revised outturn of the crop in 1949 may even show a figure very near to 495 million lbs.

MONTHLY TREND

During early months, the output showed an encouraging trend. For April-May, it was higher at 50.81 million lbs. as compared with 43.62 million lbs. for the same period in 1948. For June, it improved appreciably from 50.94 million lbs. to 63.99 million lbs. During July there was a slight setback which was fully made good in August when the output amounted to 84.59 million lbs. as against 79.51 million lbs. for the same month in 1948. During September, it declined considerably to 72.98 million lbs. as compared with 82.61 million lbs. for the corresponding month a year ago. For October, it was better at 77.89 million lbs. the previous year's figure being 72.60 million lbs. For November it was higher at 48.1 million lbs. as against 44.5 lbs. in 1948.

RECOVERY IN SOUTH

Production of tea by South Indian gardens during the first half year was not impressive. In fact, the trend was downward. In the first quarter, the output was marked down from 22.55 million lbs. (1948) to 16.01 million lbs.—a drop of 6.54 million lbs. In the second quarter also it came down by 1.56 million lbs. to 34.39 million lbs. In other words, the output during the first half year came to 50.40 million lbs. as compared with 58.47 million lbs. for the same period a year ago.

In the third quarter, however, production recorded an impressive recovery to 23.68 million lbs. as against 15.92 million lbs. for the same period a year ago. The third quarter figure is the best for the similar period during the last four years. For the first nine months, the output by South Indian estates aggregated 74.07 million lbs. as compared with 74.39 million lbs. for the same period a year ago:

If the upward trend shown in third quarter is maintained, the total production is likely to amount to about 105 million lbs. as compared with 101 million in 1948.

The combined production of North and South Indian gardens in 1949 may be estimated at about 595 million lbs. as against 563 million lbs. in 1948. The earlier estimate of 578 million lbs. has to be revised to this figure, due to more encouraging reports of production, particularly from South Indian gardens, since the earlier estimate was made.

CENTRAL TEA BOARD

A significant development during the year was the constitution of the Indian Tea Board. This was sequal to the passing of the Central Tea Board Act by the Constituent (Legislative) Assembly which envisaged the development of the industry on proper lines and the establishment of a Central Tea Board for India with the above object. The Central Tea Board came into existence in the first week of August and the inauguration function was performed by the Commerce Minister to the Government of India. At the time of the inauguration, the Minister briefly indicated the new role of the Board which included, apart from propaganda designed to secure increased sales and consumption of tea, the promotion of research, the collection of statistics, fixation of standard and generally the rendering of assistance to the industry in all practicable ways.

The Board, it may be noted, was in substitution for the former Indian Tea Market Expansion Board. The Commerce Minister drew the attention of the Board to the fast receding sellers' market and to the necessity of bringing down prices to a reasonable level. He pleaded for the intensification of research, standardisation of grades, etc., and also stated that the representation to the Board was so designed as to ensure a closer contact and better co-ordination of effort between Government and the industry than in the past.

BULK SALE TO U.K.

As was the case in the previous years, the industry continued to sell tea to the U.K. Food Ministry in bulk. Nearly 204 million lbs. of tea were tendered under the Bulk Purchase Contract, of which about 37 million lbs. were supplied by South Indian gardens. In the previous year, the Bulk Supply amounted to 290.5 million lbs. as compared with 268 million lbs. in 1947.

During February, the Government of India agreed to supply 5,000 metric tons of tea (11.02 million lbs.) to Russia. In the previous season, a similar quantity had been supplied to Russia. The Tea Controller invited offers for 4,000 metric tons from North India and 1,000 tons from South India. Out of the above, the share of Assam came to 65 per cent, Dooars 25 per cent and Darjeeling and Cachar each 5 per cent.

ARRIVALS IN CALCUTTA

Arrivals of tea at Calcutta warehouses during 1949 remained generally satisfactory. At the beginning of January, there was some accumulation of stocks in many Dooars estates and also in certain Assam gardens dependent on rail transport. By April, stocks were cleared appreciably. Arrivals during the 1949-50 season improved to a marked extent. The bottleneck in regard to tea clearance which had been very much pronounced since the partition is expected to disappear completely from next year onwards with the completion of the railway link between the Province of Assam and the Indian Union. This link was completed in the second week of December, nearly three months before its scheduled date.

The following table gives monthly arrivals of tea in Calcutta (in chests) with those for the corresponding month a year ago:—

Month	1949	1948
January	429,895	455,778
February	450,994	387,732
March	319,859	337,373
April	163,245	188,749
May	79,556	146,380
June	173,037	189,816
July	340,029	286,640
August	554,444	374,015
September	586,926	573,255
October	549,504	555,528
November	595,436	412,674

EXPORT QUOTA RAISED

The permissible exportable quantity of tea for 1949-50 was fixed at 125 per cent of the standard quota. On this basis the maximum amount of tea that could be exported from India came to 435.31 million lbs. as against 411 million lbs. in the previous year. In the second week of May, the Government of India authorised the Indian Tea Licensing Committee to release a first allotment of quota 1949-50 upto 400 million lbs. representing approximately 76.6 per cent of the estimated crop basis of estates in the Indian Union. Of this amount, however Government directed the Committee to reserve 11 million lbs. to cover the second barter agreement with Russia. In order to prevent speculation in export quotas, they made a further allotment of 11 million lbs. in the first week of August.

EXPORTS IMPROVE

Exports of tea during the fiscal year 1948-49 amounted to 405.66 million lbs. valued at Rs. 636.3 million as against 383.98 million lbs. in 1947-48 and 327.36 million lbs. in 1946-47, their value being Rs. 548.8 million and Rs. 344.9 million, respectively. Out of the 1948-49 exports, Calcutta accounted for 388.9 million lbs., Madras 61.0 million lbs. and Bombay 5.9 million lbs. Exports during 1949-50 have been disclosing a favourable trend. From April to December 17, 1949, total tea exports from Calcutta amounted to 290.03 million lbs. as against 252.29 million lbs. for the same period a year ago. The U.K. had absorbed 189.23 millions out of the above. In view of the competitive prices obtaining for India tea during the year, despatches to the dollar areas were particularly encouraging.

Despatches to Canada improved from 5.12 million lbs. to 14.12 million lbs. and to the U.S.A. from 9.73 million lbs. to 21.22 million lbs. The Persian Gulf countries were able to import as much as 15.62 million lbs. as against 9.82 million lbs. in the previous year. Egyptian and Red Sea Ports had taken up 6.92 million lbs. and 5.80 million lbs., respectively, as compared with 353,383 lbs. and 1.60 million lbs. in the previous year. The offtake by some European countries had moved up considerably while exports to Eire, Russia and Pakistan were marked down appreciably. The average export price of tea at present works out to Rs. 1-15-2 as against Rs. 1-11-4 in the previous year.

SOUTH INDIAN EXPORTS

Exports of tea from South India for the first seven months of the fiscal year (April to October) amounted to 32.95 million lbs. as compared with 38.11 million lbs. for the same period a year ago. The offtake by the U.K. amounted to 20.27 million lbs. as against 24.89 million lbs. in the preceding year. Australia's imports were fractionally higher at 3.82 million lbs. while those by the U.S.A. stood at 3.55 million lbs. Exports to Canda amounted 3.20 million lbs. as against 3.81 million lbs. in the previous year.

TEA PRICES HARDEN

Demand for tea from the leading importing countries recorded a substantial improvement during the year. The undertone of the market remained fully firm during many weeks in the year. Despite relatively attractive prices, the rates were competitive with those of Ceylon and Batavia and in consequence, foreign merchants were inclined to purchase more Indian tea. Well-made and useful liquoring teas met with a steady demand. The best Darjeelings realised good prices and tippy teas were eagerly sought after. During January, Clean Common BP was realising Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 1-8-6 per lb. By March, it came down gradually to Rs. 1-3 the corresponding rate a year ago being Rs. 1-8-6. The lowest level was reached during May when price declined to Rs. 1-2.

The new season's tea began to be offered from June onwards and prices showed an upward trend. Iranian buyers were particularly interested in tippy teas. Good medium and medium Assams met a strong market. By September, the rate moved up to Rs. 1-10. After the devaluation of the rupee, prices recorded an impressive increase, the rate improving to Rs. 1-13 by October and to Rs. 2-1-3 by November. At the time of writing, it stood at Rs. 1-11 which compare with Rs. 1-8-6 a year ago.

CESS RATE RAISED

In order to place the Indian Tea Board financially in a strong position for the purpose of carrying on intensive tea propaganda the Government of India announced an increase in the rate of Tea Cess from Rs. 1-6 to Rs. 1-10 per 100 lbs. with effect from November 5, 1949. Under the Central Tea Cess Act, 1949, Government can levy a maximum of Rs. 2 per 100 lbs. It should be noted that the tea cess is levied only on exports and the revenue collected in India is credited to the Central Tea Board to be used for propaganda overseas. As a result of devaluation, expenditure on propaganda in dollar areas has increased with the result that it has been found necessary to raise the cess to meet higher costs.

Further, devaluation has provided an opportunity to make the U.S.A. more tea minded since tea is now in a better position to compete in price with coffee and ice drinks which have not been affected by devaluation.

Another development of interest during the year was the permission given to India under the International Tea Agreement to increase the area under tea by 31,006 acres. Assam was permitted to extend by 15,224 acres and Bengal by 7,852 acres. Other big shares were Madras and Travancore, both of which got 3,188 acres and 3,162 acres, respectively.

In view of the record production of tea, sufficient quantity was available for internal consumption. After the partition, domestic consumption is being placed at about 120 million lbs. Since the output in India in 1949 is estimated at about 590 to 595 million lbs., and the export quota for 1949-50 stands at 435 million lbs., the available surplus for internal consumption comes to the high figure of 160 million lbs.

INTERNAL DEMAND

Generally speaking, the quality of tea offered for the internal market was somewhat of a low standard since best quality teas were exported. Early in the season, a large proportion of the offerings were poorly made stalky types throwing plain and dull liquors. The quality of dusts was also of a mixed character. From July onwards, the quality offered showed some improvement and some useful liquoring Assam and Dooars teas were available.

There was also a marked improvement in the quality of the dust teas catalogued, some useful red leaf Assam dusts selling at over Rs. 2-8 per lb. During the last two months of the year, the majority of the offerings consisted mainly of low medium and commonest descriptions. Prices at the auction sales more or less followed those quoted for export sales. Early in January, leaf and dust grades stood at Rs. 1-6-8 and Rs. 1-8-8 per lb., respectively. There was a gradual decline and by May, came down to Rs. 1-3-11 and Rs. 1-6-9, respectively.

One distinct feature of the year is that the premium on dusts widened to some extent over leaf grades. Whereas it remained at Rs. 1-6 in 1948, it increased to nearly As. 3 in 1949. Prices began to improve from July due to strong demand and better quality offered at the auctions. Before devaluation, leaf grades and dusts were quoted at Rs. 1-5-7 and Rs. 1-7-10 as against Rs. 1-6-2 and Rs. 1-8-6 respectively, in the previous year. Towards the end of the year, they were better at Rs. 1-12-0 and Rs. 1-11-6.

COFFEE INDUSTRY

The economic position of the Indian coffee industry has improved considerably during the last few years due to the remunerative prices which the industry has been getting for its produce.

The introduction of the coffee central and the activities of the Coffee Market Expansion Board—now called the Indian Coffee Board—in stabilising the prices of coffee at a higher level have imparted prosperity to the industry. During the last few years, there has been an appreciable increase in the acreage under coffee due to the saimulus given by high prices. The area under coffee in 1941-42 amounted to 180,412 acres. By 1945-46 it increased to 210,865 acres, and further to 218,841 acres in 1947-48.

Out of the above, the area under Arabica aggregated to 166,581 acres and Robusta 52,260 acres. The relatively better yield of the latter has resulted in the extension of the area under this crop. In 1940-41, the area under Robusta remained at 28,824 acres, improving to 46,138 acres by 1945-46. As compared with the area in 1940-41, the 1947-48 acreage shows an expansion of 23,436 acres—a rise of 82 per cent whereas during this period, the increase under Arabica plantations came to 15 per cent.

It may be mentioned that a few decades before the area under coffee in India stood at about 300,000 acres. The low prices coupled with devastating pests were responsible for slowly reducing the area.

PRODUCTION RECORD

Production of coffee during 1948-49 (July-June) was encouraging, the total being placed at 22,300 tons inclusive of the quantities retained by growers for domestic consumption. Upto November 15, 1949, the total quantity tendered into the Coffee Pool amounted to 21,604 tons, consisting of 11,615 tons Plantation, 6,706 tons Arabica Cherry and Estate Provided and 3,281 tons Robusta Cherry and Estate Pounded. Production during this season might have been greater but for the sharp decline in the output of Robusta which, for instance, accounted for 8,830 tons out of the total crop of 15,800 tons during 1947-48.

Prospects for the 1949-50 coffee crop are reported to be satisfactory while those for 1950-51 are reported to be very promising due to increased allocation of fertilisers.

Experienced planters are reported to be of the opinion that the outturn in 1950-51 would amount to the high figure of 30,000 tons. If the above figure were reached, it will be a new record in the history of the coffee industry. It will also enable the industry to recapture its traditional European market which used to absorb nearly 8,000 tons in the pre-war years, besides meeting the increased domestic demand.

The following table gives the outturn of coffee in recent years:—

	(In tons)
1945-46	25,500
1946-47	14,953
1947-48	15,800
1948-49	22,300
1949-50	19,890
1950-51	30,000*

*Estimate.

COFFEE EXPORTS

The relatively better outturn in 1948-49 enabled the Indian Coffee Board to allocate 3,000 tons for purposes of export. Exports were allowed to the U.K., Switzerland, Persian Gulf countries, Holland, Italy, the U.S.A., Finland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Egypt. Sales for export to all destinations except to the U.K. were made through exporters in India while those to the U.K. were concluded directly with the Food Ministry through the Government of India. Prices varied between Rs. 118 and Rs. 152 per cwt. ex-bags, ex-curing works exclusive of sales tax.

PRICES DECLINE

A notable development, pricewise, was the reduction in the Pool basic prices by Rs. 7-8 per cwt. for Plantation A, i.e. from Rs. 168 to Rs. 160-8 per cwt. and proportionately for other types and grades with effect from October 1, 1949. Generally, speculation in coffee auction sales was not marked during the year in view of the strong control exercised by the Coffee Board over releases. Early in January, Plantation was dealt in between Rs. 217-9 and Rs. 223-2 per cwt. at the auctions. Arabica Cherry Flats moved from Rs. 166 to Rs. 182-12 and Robustan Cherry Flats were sold around Rs. 144.

During February, releases were mainly of the new crop and prices declined appreciably, the drop being Rs. 17 per cwt. In other words, the average prices for plantation. A came down from Rs. 205-13 to Rs. 188-10. At one time, they receded to Rs. 178-10.

During March, the Board decided that time was opportune to release coffee by means of auctions open to all bonafide dealers in coffee. In pursuance of this, they abolished the system of grouping approved dealers under different categories and invited dealers to register themselves with the Board. Prices began to fluctuate according to the intensity of demand, such moving from Rs. 160-2 to Rs. 191-1 for plantation A during March.

The trend was downward during April, but from May onwards, the rate began to move up and by July, Plantation A began fetching Rs. 192-13. The undertone ruled steady during August, but in September, prices disclosed a hardening tendency, improving to Rs. 197-8. The reduction in the pool basic prices from October 1, 1949 and the programme of releases for the last quarter of 1949 with a carry-over of about 2,000 tons to 1950 had a powerful effect on auctions.

The downward movement began and the market was particularly dull during October. Auctions in November recorded a further reduction in prices: Plantation and Arabica Cherry were the most affected. Robusta Cherry continued to attract strong demand as stocks of this type in the pool were not large and the new crop may be ready only in March, 1950.

In November, Plantation A fetched from Rs. 173-11 to Rs. 182 while Arabica Cherry were absorbed from Rs. 149-15 to Rs. 153-2, Robusta Cherry Flats were relatively better at Rs. 157. For the 1947-48 season, the total payments made to growers who delivered their coffee to the Pool worked out to about Rs. 153-12 per cwt. for Arabica Plantation, Rs. 130-11 per cwt. for Arabica Cherry and Rs. 99-15 per cwt. for Robusta Cherry.

COFFE RESEARCH

The Coffee Research stations at Mysore and Coorg continued to do useful work throughout the year. The Government of India allocated 1,000 tons of Sulphate of Ammonia for coffee estates in South India for the year ended June, 1949. As in the previous years, the yield from S. 274 (Robusta selections) continued to be the highest at 3,743 lbs of ripe cherry.

Hybridisation work on a large scale was being carried out on a large scale with promising results. It is stated that as a result of research and with the application of proper manure and the successful combating of pest, the output of coffee in the Indian Union could be improved to an appreciable extene within the next few years.

PLANNING FOR RUBBER

There were not notable developments concerning the rubber industry during the year. In view of the steady increase in the consumption of natural rubber in the country, the Development Sub-Committee of the Indian Rubber Board submitted proposals for the expansion of rubber output. The expansion scheme is reported to involve the payment of a total subsidy of Rs. 40 million to the rubber industry for new planting as well as replanting. The subsidy is to cover 50 per cent of plantation cost and the remaining 50 per cent is to be borne by planters themselves.

According to the Committee, there are nearly 20,000 acres under high yielding budded rubber at present and they stated that another 80,000 acres, in all capable of yielding more than 41,000 tons of rubber, should be brought under guaranteed high-yielding material within 12 years of the start of the scheme.

RUBBER OUTPUT STAGNANT

Rubber production in 1949 may be estimated at 15,500 tons, the output for the first 11 months being 13,562 tons. In 1948 it came to 15,442 tons the figure for 1947 being 16,448 tons. Latex production for 1949 may be estimated at about 1,000 tons. The statutory price remained unchanged at Rs. 91 for Group I rubber throughout the year. Since the quantity of rubber produced in the country was somewhat insufficient to meet the entire demand of the manufacturing industry small imports were allowed into India.

For 1948-49, imports amounted to 6,080 tons as against 1,720 tons in the previous year. Towards the end of the year, the Government of India concluded a trade agreement with Ceylon in which they proposed to allow import of rubber from Ceylon to the extent of 4,000 tons during the year 1950.

PEPPER INDUSTRY

During the last few years, exports of pepper have assumed considerable importance in the west coast trade of India. The high prices prevailing for the commodity at present in the absence of competition from Indonesia are encouraging the development of this industry on a plantation scale. Total area under pepper is estimated at about 230,000 acres yielding and average crop of 25,000 tons in a normal year. Travancore and Cochin account for 101,030 acres and Malabar and South Canara districts in Madras report 98,100 acres. The balance is interspersed in North Canara, Mysore, Coorg, etc.

The pepper vine is a native of this soil and begins to yield in the third year after planting as against seven in other countries. The average yield per acre is less than 2 cwt. at present although it is capable of increase by two to three times under proper care. It is still a small growers' crop. In view of the importance of this industry, the Government of India are considering the establishment of a few research stations for the development of pedigree vines in order to augument the yield per acre.

SHARP RISE IN PRICES

Ever since the abolition of destinational quotas in October, 1947, prices began to improve to an appreciable extent. Prices improved to Rs. 825 per candy of 650 lbs by May, 1948, as against Rs. 650 prevailing before control. Control was reimposed in May with a view to preventing diversion from non-dollar areas to dollar areas. Exports to hard currency areas were made free while application for exports to soft currency countries were considered on the merits of each application. By the end of December, 1948, prices stood at the high level of Rs. 1,150.

During 1949, they recorded wide and frequent fluctuations. In the first quarter, they stood at around Rs. 1,625 and improved to Rs. 2,220 by June (garbled variety). The undertone continued to rule firm and by the first week of August, it began to be dealt in at Rs. 2,930. Before the devaluation of the rupee, it fetched slightly below Rs. 2,700, but crossed Rs. 3,000 mark after the event. Speculation became rampant thereafter and by the end of October, reached the new high level of Rs. 3,900.

Thereafter there was a sharp reaction after the imposition, of 30 per cent. ADVAL as export duty prices declining to Rs. 2,900. Towards the end of December, 1949, prices were standing around Rs. 3,000.

PEPPER EXPORTS DROP

Exports of pepper in 1948-49 disclosed a marked declined to 7,051 tons valued at Rs. 26.7 million as against 16,617 tons in 1947-48, the value of which came to Rs. 37.2 million. In 1946-47 they came to 11,100 tons, the value being Rs. 20.6 million. During the first five months of 1949-50 the trend of exports was encouraging, the quantity being 6,383 tons valued at Rs. 33.9 million. For the corresponding year ago, the quantity and value came to 2,309 tons and Rs. 6.5 million, respectively.

CASHEWNUT EXPORTS

Cashew kernels form an important item of export among the products of the west coast of India. The quantum of exports has been showing a steady increase, the figure for 1948-49 being 18,286 tons as against 16,640 tons in 1947-48 and 15,167 tons in 1946-47. The value of the same amounted to Rs. 49.2 million, Rs. 41.3 million and Rs. 35.6 million, respectively. In spite of the moderate increase in the quantity exported in 1948-49, the value was somewhat lower as compared with that in 1946-47 when the quantity showed a reduction of 20 per cent.

For the first five months of 1949-50, cashew kernel exports came to 8,016 tons valued at Rs. 22 million as against 8,855 tons in 1947-48, the value being Rs. 23 million. The U.S.A. was responsible for the intake of well over 80 per cent of the India's exports of this product. It may be mentioned that India was importing a large quantity of cashewnuts from East Africa. In 1948-49, she imported 42,827 tons valued at Rs. 15.80 million, the respective figure in 1947-48 being 34,596 tons and Rs. 11.67 million.

CARDAMOM EXPORTS

The cardamom crop during the current year is reported to have suffered heavy damage due to pests and in consequence, the output is estimated to 900 tons. The immediate reaction of the same has been a sharp rise in prices, the rate at present being Rs. 9-12 per lb. as against Rs. 5-7 for the corresponding week a year ago. In 1948-49, exports from India aggregated 878 tons valued at Rs. 7.3 million as against 1,040 million valued at Rs. 7.6 million in 1947-48. For the first five months of 1949-50 (April to August,) the quantity exported came to 276 tons, the value of the same being Rs. 3.2 million. Arabia is the best customer for this product.

LEMONGRASS OIL

Exports of lemongrass oil from the west coast of India were showing a tendency to decline. In 1946-47 they came to the high figure of Rs. 10-8 million and since then, they dropped to Rs. 3.7 million in 1947-48 and further to Rs. 2.4 million in 1948-49. The downward trend in exports must be largely attributable to competition from Haiti and Guatemala.

The average annual lemongrass oil output is estimated at about 900 tons. A greater part of the production is generally exported abroad, the principal customers for this oil being the U.S.A. France and other European countries. Prices of lemongrass oil in the third week of December were quoted at Rs. 145 per dozen bottles of 22 oz. while in July, they fetched Rs. 81-8.

Hapur Market Review

FOOD GRAINS QUIET, PULSES STEADY

Appreciable Gain In Gur Prices

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HAPUR (By Mail)

FOODGRAIN markets in the province have remained very and lifeless during the week under review. Open business in the rationed grains continues to be banned in rationed cities and towns.

The U.P. Grain Dealer Association have again urged the U.P. Govt. to lift this ban. In the yet open markets the current wholesale quotations for wheat are: Shamli 18|12 Chandosi 19|4 Kasganj 17|- Gonda 19|- and Sitapur 20|-. Rationed grains prices as also procurement prices remained unchanged

Coarse grains have recorded very slight decline in prices on the very assuring overall food position in the province and excellent rabi crops progress although rains are needed for some time past. The latest quotations in the Hapur market are: maize 15|- belhar 12 8 and guwar 10|8. Current prices at Kanpur are: Bejhar 14|8|9 to 12|13 and Chandosi wheat 19| barley 13|8 gram 13|- juwar 11|- bajra 11|8 and maize 13|-

PULSES MARKET

The pulses market has remained quiet to steady. Ready prices have not moved appreciably due to poor offtake and moderate supplies. There has been some advance in forward prices on good speculative coverings on adverse crop comments. The latest quotations are: peas ready 13|8 jeth 13|3 arhar ready 12|8 jeth 12|3|6 urd 15|- moong 17|- and mosoor 11|8 to 13|8.

The U.P. Agriculture Department have for some time been concentrating on the growth of subsidiary food products. There has been increased cultivation of Papaya and bananas and it is now proposed to grow in the province "Coorka" a crop hitherto common in the Tamil country. The yield of this crop is expected to be as high as 6 tons per acre.

The U.P. Agriculture Minister this week informed the U.P. Assembly that overall foodgrains yield in the province in 1949 was less than obtained in the previous year despite an increase acreage sown. The second rice crop forecast issued by the U.P. Govt. put the acreage at 80.75332 against the revised estimate of 8379235 last year. The condition of the crop is put at 80 to 82 per cent of the normal.

GUR

The gur market remained extremely steady during the week under review and there has been an appreciable gain in prices in all important markets in this province and even elsewhere. Hapur is presently quoted at 20|12 to 20|8 as against 18|- to 18|4 last weekend and 10|- to 10|4 on the corresponding date last year. Prices at Meerut and Muzaffarnagar range between 19|12 to 22|- and at Calcutta between 22|12 to 23|8.

The advance is due to continued gur exports to deficit areas, non-accumulation of stocks in any of the big mandies and less optimistic views about sugar decontrol in near future.

Gur arrivals which had decreased some time back are now again increasing and average as follows: Hapur 4000 Meerut 7000 and Muzaffarnagar 15000 mds daily. There are reports that Kisans now again prefer gur manufacture to giving cane to the sugar factories. Hapur has upto now this maunds—the quantity received during the full season last year and another season received about 4 1|2 lakhs lakh maunds is expected yet to reach here. But there has been little stocking so far. Not more than 20,000 mds may be lying here presently awaiting rail loadings to deficit areas on exports own accounts. Gujrat, Calcutta, the C.P. and Berar, Kathiawar, Bombay Rajputana and Cutch have been regular importers of gur and there is demand from these areas even at present high prices.

There has been a still sharper advance in 'forward delivery' gur prices. Fagan which was quoted at 17|9|6 last week end rose to 20|10|6 on January 12, then fell to 19|10, rose again to 20|2 on January 13 and is presently quoted at 19|11. On the corresponding date last year the fagan future was quoted at 9|13|4. Even this season in the very start on June 28 fagan had touched as low as 9|9.

UNRESTRAINED SPECULATION

As such from 9|9 to 20|10|6 is a very big leap, indeed undreamt of even by the most optimistic operator. Speculation has been unrestrained here for some time past particularly as teji mandi transaction also take place. There have been frenatic short coverings during the week and bears have been obliged to do nervous stop loss coverings.

Future trend of the forward gur prices is likely to depend upon factors such as the Tariff Board's recommendation about sugar decontrol, and future Government policy about the continuance or otherwise of gur despatches.

OILS AND OILSEEDS

The markets remained quiet to steady. There has been no new development. An earnest attempt was made by the U.P. Director of Agriculture to meet the difficulties, but no agreeable solution was found out. The crisis in the production continues. Arrivals of new crop toria seed have begun in the eastern districts of the province but the quantity is very small. Otherwise seeds supplies are very poor. Groundnut and its products prices have advanced appreciably during the week on speculative buyings by a powerful party obliging former sellers to cover nervously. Oilcake prices have been maintained at high level due to low production and good seasonal demand.

The latest quotations are: sarson 34|- taraseed 29|12 to 27|- groundnut 17|- to 21|- cottonseed 15|- mus tardoil 90|- linseedoil 60|- groundnutoil 64|- and oilcake 12|8.

BULLION

The bullion market has been very active during the last three days and a high level of prices prevailing just prior to the commencement of Hyderabad silver by the Reserve Bank has again been reached. There has been a visible increase in the offtake at Bombay and in other upcountry markets. Bulls have once again turned the corner feeling assured that the could not unload heavy quantities of Reserve Bank or any other Bank silver on the market in the near future. Bears have been totally ousted from the markets. The Bank did sell some 25 bars on Wednesday out that only induced bullish activities. Gold sales on Hyderabad account have been resumed recently. There are arrivals from other places and there are moderate offers of Mysore gold also. But the present offtake is enough to absorb all this. Besides a big advance in silver prices has been stimulating bullish activity in the yellow metal. Silver touched 179|14 and gold 115|8 on January 12 and the two are respectively quoted at 179|10 and 115|4 presently against 175|8 and 114|- quoted respectively last weekend.

SCHEDULED BANKS IN PAKISTAN

Statement Of Affairs

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, (By Airmail.)

Following is the statement of the position of Scheduled Banks in Pakistan as at the close of business on 30th Dec. 1949:—

(1) Demand liabilities in Pakistan: (a) Borrowings from banks, Rs. 1,68,68,000, (b) Other demand liabilities, Rs. 88,62,83,000.

(2) Time liabilities in Pakistan: (a) Borrowings from banks, Rs. 4,02,000. (b) Other time liabilities Rs. 20,53,52,000.

(3) Cash in Pakistan: (a) Currency notes of the Government of India and bank notes, Rs. 2,000, (b) Pakistan notes, Rs. 3,85,69,000, (c) India rupee coin Rs. 65,000, (d) Pakistan rupee coin Rs. 5,69,000, (e) Indian subsidiary coin, Rs. 3,68,000, (f) Pakistan subsidiary coin, Rs. 1,68,000.

(4) Balances with the State Bank: (a) Provincial Officer Rs. 19,33,66,000, (b) Other offices and branches Rs. 1,71,74,000.

(5) Advances in Pakistan Rs. 42,15,53,000.

(6) Bills discounted in Pakistan, Rs. 2,29,70,000.

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YOKING SCIENCE TO INDUSTRY

Sardar To Inaugurate Physical Laboratory

NEW DELHI, Jan. 16, (PTI).

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, will declare open India's first National Physical Laboratory in New Delhi on January 21.

The Laboratory whose foundation stone was laid two years ago by the Prime Minister Pandit Nehru will be one of the largest institutions of the kind in Asia, besides being one of the most modern in the Commonwealth.

Dr. K. S. Krishnan, FRS, Director of the National Physical Laboratory.

MAIN FUNCTION

Housed in an imposing building and an area towards which the metropolis is extending its tentacles, the Physical Laboratory will undertake, as its main function, research on fundamental standards of length, mass and time and their derived standards.

It will work through the following divisions:

Weights and measures, applied mechanics and materials and sound, applied physics, hydraulic research and analytical chemistry.

Research will also be undertaken on fundamental and applied aspects, and the laboratory will endeavour to assist in the fullest utilization of India's raw materials and natural facilities, to improve and standardise methods and processes and increase industrial efficiency so as to reduce costs of production.

At present, India has no precise physical measurements such as length mass and time, which could claim statutory acceptance or be duplicated with scientific exactness for the benefit of industry.

WORK GOING ON

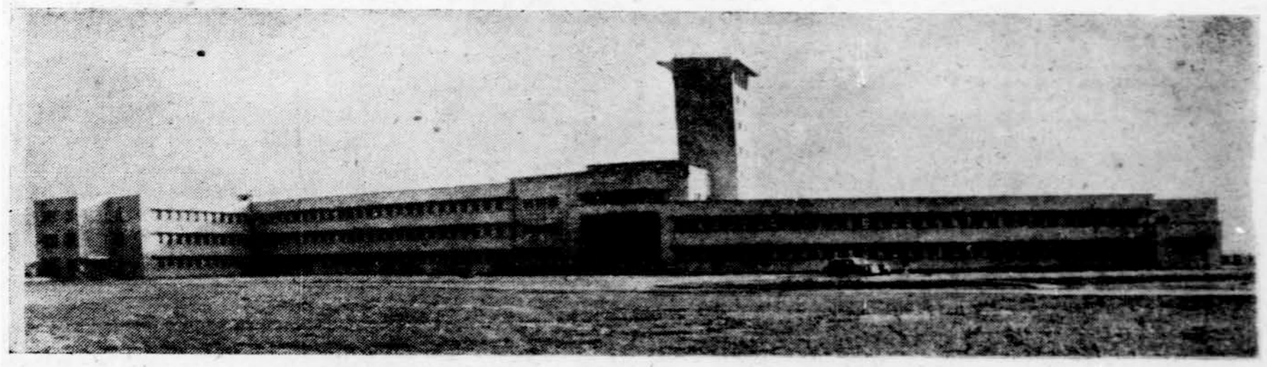
Work on important aspects of applied physics and fundamental physics has not awaited the Laboratory's formal opening. Dr. K. S. Krishnan, F.R.S., Director of the National Physical Laboratory, who has a large volume of scientific work to his credit has been able, since joining the institution, materially to contribute to existing knowledge on the structure of crystals and related problems. The Laboratory has also already made significant contributions on the manufacture of carbon electrodes properities of ultrasonic vibrations and the behaviour of plastic materials.

The scope of these activities is expected to be enlarged considerably with the use of additional facilities and equipment which the Laboratory will provide.

Specialised equipment and precision instruments have been secured from abroad and also as a result of careful selection and scrutiny among the various disposal organisations of the Government of India.

Besides its valuable apparatus for precision work, the Laboratory will have one of the best equipped libraries in physical science. Nearly 10,000 books have been obtained and more are on order. Also 250 or so scientific journals are being received.

A large and well-equipped workshop, a gas house and a cafeteria will be additional features of the Laboratory, which will also accommodate the laboratories of the Defence Science Organization, now housed in Delhi University.



A view of the new building for the National Physical Laboratory. (PIB).

STANDARDISATION OF SHELLAC

Meeting In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15 (PTI): The Industry Minister, Dr. S. P. Mookerjee, will inaugurate the joint session of the two technical committees on shellac and mica of the International Organisation for Standardisation at 10 a.m. on Monday.

The Committees which have Australia, Belgium, France, Hungary, United Kingdom and United States among others as its members, are expected to draw up recommendations for the standardisation of seedlac, shellac and dry belached lac and the methods of classification of mica and grading.

India is the largest producer of these two commodities which are in great demand in the United Kingdom and also in hard currency areas. In 1948-49, India exported about 340,000 cwts. of mica worth about 6 crores of rupees, while the value of lac exported from India in 1946-47 was about 11 crores of rupees (680,000 cwts.)

An exhibition of shellac and mica and their products has also been arranged and it will be opened by the Industry Minister.

BELLARY AND KARNATAKA

Deputation To Delhi

BELLARY, Jan. 15, (PTI): A delegation of the Bellary District Karnataka Sangh which left yesterday for New Delhi to wait on the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister of India will urge the retention of the whole district in the residuary Madras Province it was learned today.

The deputation will also urge the need for the Central Government taking over the administration of the Tungabadra Project pending the formation of the Karnatak Province it was added

Viet Minh Sabotage

HANOI (Indo-China), Jan. 15, (PTI): An official communique issued here today announced that Viet Minh (Annamese Autonomist) guerillas had again "sabotaged" the Hanoi Hai Phong Railway, half way between the two towns.

It also reported, a Viet Minh attack on a French convoy on the coast north of Hai Phone. Two French soldiers were killed and two jeeps destroyed before it was repelled.

PRELUDE TO MASS PURGE

London Reaction To Soviet Decision On Death Penalty

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Jan. 15: The Soviet decision to re-introduce death penalty, abolished in 1947, is causing some speculation here. The decision is regarded as a sign of internal dissatisfaction and it is suggested that it might be a prelude to a large scale purge. According to the Soviet sources the re-introduction of death penalty was recommended by the National Republic, trade unions and cultural leaders.

3 Siamese Arrested

BANGKOK, Jan. 15 (PTI-Reuter): Police have arrested three Siamese on suspicion of being members of a four-man gang who shot Miss Elizabeth Parker, British Embassy typist and Mr. J. F. Shipley London Consulting Engineer in an attempt to hold up last week.

Wheat From Australia

19 MILLION BUSHELS

MELBOURNE, Jan. 15 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Plans to sell 19 million bushels of wheat to India are almost complete said the Chairman of the Australian Wheat Board Mr. F. H. M. Cullen today.

"A proportion of flour is included but not as high as the board would have wished", he said.

Britain has also bought 100,000 tons of flour. This season's wheat harvest in Australia is expected to exceed previous estimates and total 185 to 190 million bushels. About 140 million bushels had been delivered from the wheat areas and the quality was generally good.

"The Board expects to be able to market the whole export surplus before the end of the year. Already practically all Australia's guaranteed quantity under international agreement has been sold", he added.

STEP UP FOOD PRODUCTION

E. Punjab Governor's Appeal To Zamindars

KARNAL, Jan. 15. (PTI): Mr. Chandulal Trivedi, Governor of East Punjab appealed to the Zamindars of the East Punjab "to step up production of fooggrains to the maximum with a view to getting over the food crisis which India is facing".

The occasion was the prize distribution ceremony at the Agricultural Exhibition and citrls-cum-vegetable show, here yesterday.

The Governor said that he was confident that the farmers of the Province, who had earned a world-wide reputation as class one farmers would rise to the occasion by producing more to justify that claim.

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 14, (PTI-Reuter): Eenora Eva Peron, thirty-year-old-ex-film star wife of Argentina's President, tonight returned to the presidential palace from hospital after an operation for accute appendicitis

Commonwealth Officials' Informal Talks In Delhi

REVISED IMPORT PROGRAMME BEING REVIEWED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NEW DELHI, January 15.

SOME of the British and Commonwealth officials and Parliamentarians who attended the Conference at Colombo are visiting New Delhi on their return journey.

I have already reported of the forthcoming visits of Mr. E. J. Noel-Baker, Percivale Leisching and Norman Brooke of the United Kingdom, Mr. L. B. Pearson and R. W. Mawghey of Canada and of P. C. Spender, Australian Minister for External Affairs. Another team of British Treasury officials, consisting of Sir H. Wilson-Smith, Mr. M. T. Flott and Mr. G. Brown is arriving here next week to carry over and conclude their informal discussions, they have had with India's representation at Colombo.

It is emphasised here that these talks are not intended to revise the Sterling Balance Agreement, which is binding on India and Britain till June 30, 1951. There is a provision for such six monthly talks in the Agreement itself. These six monthly meetings are in the nature of fact-finding devise intended to exchange information and statistical data on the working of the Agreement, sterling position—how much out of the annual release was actually used and what effect the agreement or its working had on the Indo-British Trade.

The following figures of Imports from the United Kingdom should be indication of the deep influence the cancellation of the Open General Licence had on the normal pattern of the Indo-British Trade. In ten months ending October 31, 1949, total imports from the United Kingdom were worth £105,358,000 as compared to £75,363,000 in the corresponding period of 1948. The monthly break up since the cancellation of the Open General Licence is as follows:—

	1948	1949
July	£10,713,000	£8,168,000
August	£8,053,000	£9,089,000
September	£8,959,000	£7,914,000
October	£8,969,000	£7,121,000

It will be seen that imports in October were not only less than in the same month in 1948 but also less than the previous month of 1949. This process still goes on and imports in the coming months are expected to be reduced still more. An examination of the imported articles shows that while imports of capital goods such as machinery has gone from £27,626,000 in the month of 1948 to £33,251,000 in 1949, the imports of "non-essentials" such as cutlery, hardware, silk and artificial yarn and manufacturers and paper has rapidly gone down.

The revised import programme will be reviewed during these talks. As reported earlier, India has been in short supplies for non-ferrous metals and chemicals In the ten months ending October last the import of non-ferrous metals from Britain has declined from £3,033,000 in 1948 to £2,929,000 in 1949, the imports in October being only worth £75,000. The import of chemicals, similarly fell from £1,014,000 in October 1948 to £415,000 in October 1949. India is also short in copper.

India having faithfully implemented its undertaking by cutting down to bones its imports from hard currency areas, she is bound to urge for larger imports of scarcity goods from sterling areas.

It is notified for the information of the trade that export of cinema publicity material irrespective of country of origin, is uncontrolled and will henceforth be permitted for export without any licensing restrictions outside the Dominion of India.

A TOUCHING TRIBUTE

LONDON, Jan. 15 (PTI): The "Times" and "Manchester Guardian" correspondent describes dancing at a reception given by the Ceylon Minister of Finance to offer Commonwealth delegates a respite from politics.

"The emotions behind many of the songs sung during the dances were hard for a westerner to understand or divine", the correspondent said.

"At the very end, when the drums had crashed out their last message, there was a touching little incident, entirely spontaneous, and entirely artless after so much artistry, when one of the youths who spoke Hindustani, suddenly ran aside to kneel low in an agony of shyness and homage, at Mr. Nehru's foot".

U. P. Legislative Assembly

LUCKNOW, Jan. 15. (PTI): The U. P. Legislative Assembly will adjourn for a week's recess on January 21 for celebrations connected with the inauguration of Indian Republic. The House will then reassemble to continue discussion of the U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Bill as amended by the Joint Select Committee.

BANISH ILLWILL IN THE NEW REPUBLIC OF INDIA

Dr. M.R.Jayakar's Advice To The People

POONA, Jan. 15, (UPI): "If the Indian Republic which will be inaugurated on January 26 is to be a true Republic we must all become one and cast aside mutual feelings of communal hatred and illwill. Otherwise it will be a Republic only in name. For the success of democracy, communal hatred must be rooted out thoroughly", observed Dr. M. R. Jayakar, Vice-Chancellor of the Poona University, replying to a civic address presented to him by the Sangli Municipality this morning.

Earlier Dr. Jayakar unveiled Gandhiji's portrait in the Sangli Municipality.

Dr. Jayakar added: "The unveiling of the Mahatma's portrait will have some meaning if you will translate into action his teachings about communalism. Forget your communal differences. Never act or speak anything which will wound the feelings of the other community".

Narrating how Gandhiji was himself practising non-communalism, Dr. Jayakar said: "Once when I was in Gandhiji's Ashram, an untouchable girl eating a potato came to Gandhiji and offered Gandhiji the potato in her mouth. I was wondering what Gandhiji would do. But the great Mahatma took the very same potato and ate it all.

"The efforts of our leaders like Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel will be fruitless if we don't rise above communalism. The establisment of Republic Government in India has cast great responsibilities on us. Rise to establish true democracy in India by forgetting communal differences. Otherwise Indian democracy will be full of canker at its roots".

Dr. Jayakar fervently appealed to the people in Southern Maharashtra to take an oath on January 26 that they would not be communal in any walk of life.

He paid tributes to the national leaders for the unification of India that they had brought.

Referrnig to the Poona University Dr. Jayakar said that it was a poor men's University run on the support of common man and also struggling for the betterment of common man.

MAO PLANS A LONG STAY

MOSCOW, Jan. 15 (PTI-Reuter): General Mao Tse-tung, chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, plans to stay here for several weeks to work out problems concerning the existing Sino-Soviet Pact, Russian credit for China, and trade.

The presence in his delegation of Professor Chen Bo-Da, distinguished philosopher, economist and author, has led to the belief that cultural questions will also be discussed.

CAPITAL OF EAST PUNJAB

Decision On Expert Advice

AMBALA, Jan. 15, (PTI): The Premier of East Punjab, Dr. Gopichand Bhargava told a deputation of the Ambala Rajdhani Committee that the Government's decision to locate its capital at Chandigarh in Ambala District would not be revoked now. "The Government cannot flout the expert advice of its engineers in this regard", he added.

The deputationists urged the Premier that the site for the capital might be altered in favour of Ambala.

The Premier said that Government had no intention to extend any old city for purposes of locating the capital but would build a new city at a fair distance from the old cities and thus help rehabilitate the refugees to the maximum.

Dr. Bhargava said that the Government would acquire land wherever necessary and would allot the same to the peasants who were likely to be uprooted from the Chandigarh site

A GOOD THING IN A SMALL WAY

City Comment On Point Four Aid To India

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Financial circles here, commenting on the news that India might receive a substantial portion of Point Four aid, said that "it is a good thing in a small way", but it would not substantially affect the current economic problems of India.

The sources argued that apart from technical knowledge, the real problem in India was paucity of capital. To have technicians but not to have capital to carry out the technical advice suggested by them would be frustrating. The Point Four programme envisaged a scheme of technical aid believing that this, combined with a flow of private investment, would help to bring about the development of under-developed countries. The two aspects of the problem would have to be taken together, these sources added.

According to them, there was little chance of American private capital flowing to India because the economic climate was not conducive to private enterprise. It was stated that the recent Indo-American conference had left little doubt on the point that American private investors considered the present economic climate not very favourable. Under these circumstances, the Point Four aid might fall flat.—PTI.

MRS. PANDIT ON WAY TO INDIA

LONDON, Jan 15 (PTI-Reuter): Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Indian Ambassador in Washington, arrived at London airport today from the United States and three hours later took off again for India.

"I will be away about a month to take part in the January 26 celebrations in Delhi", she said.

"I hope to spend a little more time in London on my way back to America"

Accompanying Mrs. Pandit on the trip was New York columnist Dorothy Norman, who will be making a survey of the political situation and the arts in India.

IN A CHINA SHOP

By Taurus

THE other day I had a strange invitation: It was to dinner and, what was attractive and unusual, the host offered to have me picked up in his car. This removed my reluctance to dine out. Apart from the uncertainties of what one might get to eat, there is always the practical difficulty of finding out a new place at night, complicated by the innate habit of taxi-drivers to take the longest road and enjoy your confusion whilst you are blindly looking for the house.

The car came, well in time, and I got in beside the driver. He explained that his master was sorry not to be able to come himself, adding nastily, "He cannot be expected to put himself out for everyone." I pretended to have missed the implied un-compliment, and we started on our twelve-mile journey. The car seemed to be moving rather faster than the speed-limit allowed and, glancing at the speedometer through the corner of my eye, I saw that it registered 70. The driver, I felt, was watching me rather than the road and I took care not to let my feelings show themselves. Then he began a conversation. He was interested to know what work I did, and, when I indicated vaguely that I was connected with the press, he looked pityingly at me. There was no money in it, he observed, and a journalist was not his own master. I asked him what he thought of his own job. He smiled deprecatingly. It was all right, he said, but it had its drawbacks. Very often his master who was, he suggested more than said, was better than most, went out to dinner. What happened to him then? Whilst the others enjoyed themselves inside, he had to cool his heels outside. And tonight, he would be asked to take me back after the party ended—and it might last till beyond midnight. There could be easier lives to live and, for himself, he would choose the life of a taxi-driver However, this petrol-rationing had brought him some relief No doubt, he queried, I could not take my car out tonight because I had no petrol When I told him that I had no car myself, his interest died down. Possibly he thought that I was something in the category of poor relation, not worthy of a driver's attention. As we swept into the drive, he got in a last word. Yes, he said meditatively, a journalist was like a driver: he moved about in a circle which was far above his own and he got ideas above his station

With all this, I was pleased to meet with a cordial welcome from my host who asked me if I could be accommodated in the car of another guest who rung out my way I agreed with so much heartiness that he looked at me quizzically and asked if the driver had, as was his habit, "let it rip." "And how," I answered Then he said, that for some reason unknown to him the man kept the speedometer so fixed that it showed ninety when the car really did sixty and watched the reactions of his passengers If this was all he knew of his employees, I thought, he had a lot to learn but, needless to say, I kept the thought to myself

SECTION 92 A IN SIND?

Rival Claims For Premiership

KARACHI, Jan 15 (PTI-Reuter):— Mr. Ghulam Ali Khan Talpur, Sind's Revenue Minister, in a bid for premiership has submitted to the Provincial Governor a list of 16 members of the Sind Assembly who, he claimed, supported him The Governor has asked the Premier, Yusuf Abdul Haroon and Mir Ghulam Ali Khan Talpur to produce their respective supporters in person before him

While Mohammed Ayub Khuhro and Yusuf Haroon on the one hand and Mir Ghulam Ali Khan Talpur on the other were busy enlisting their supporters, political circles here were last night assessing the possibilities of Section 92A being imposed on the province.

Sindhi In Devanagari

AMBALA, Jan 15 (PTI). Sindhi in Devanagri script has been made an optional language for intermediate and degree examinations for Sindhi students studying in East Punjab colleges, according to a decision by the Syndicate of the East Punjab University which met in Ambala yesterday.

HISTORICAL SANSKRIT DICTIONARY

U. P. Subsidy To Poona Institute

LUCKNOW, Jan 15 (U.P.I.): The Provincial Government have given a subsidy of Rs. 3,000 to the Deccan College of Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Poona, for compilation of a dictionary of Sanskrit on historical lines. The work is being carried out by what is described by an official source as "a body of very learned and competent scholars"

The U P Government propose to continue to give an annual subsidy to the Institute till the work is completin view of the "importance of the work from the point of view of national reconstruction"

MUTT AND JEFF—Perhaps Cicero should Be Down On Wall Street

By BUD FISHER

MA, THAT MRS. NOSEY SAID SHE'D GIVE ME A NICKEL IF I TOLD HER WHAT YOU SAID ABOUT HER!
OH, I NEVER HEARD OF SUCH A THING---DID YOU TELL HER?
NO!
GOOD! I DON'T WANT HER TO KNOW I EVEN MENTIONED HER!— YOU'RE A SMART BOY!
YOU SAID IT MA! I TOLD HER WHAT YOU SAID ABOUT HER IS WORTH AT LEAST A QUARTER!
HAW-HAW HAW-HAW HO-HO!
HAW HAW HO-HO!
Fisher

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